Royal West End
the brand that made reputation.
Leaders of 20 years.
Rs. 185 only.
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 69 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1920. TWO ANNAS

Experience costs money, hence benefit by other men's experience. ROYAL WEST END at Rs. 185 is the greatest investment.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDO CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be possession of Pass Ports.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.	
20th March	Devanha	8092	
21st "	Bremen	10,430	extra.
27th "	Morea*	10,490	to Marseilles only
3rd April	Kashmir	884	
7th "	Kalyan	8987	
17th "	Manora	7888	
24th "	Khivat	3247	
1st May	Sardinia	6380	

The MANORA is fitted with Third Class accommodation for Gentlemen in Ten and Twelve berthed Cabins. The Single Fare to London is £30.
† The KHIVA is fully booked with passengers from China and will have no accommodation for Passengers from India.

The "Morea" will terminate her voyage at Marseilles where baggage for London will be transferred direct to the "Mantua" which will await her arrival. The "Mantua" will have a certain amount of accommodation for passengers from the "Morea" who wish to journey to London all the way by sea. The amount of this accommodation however cannot be determined before the arrival of the "Mantua" at Marseilles and berths therefore cannot be guaranteed.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AN PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
26th Mar.	Baroda	Karachi & P. Gulf 9 a.m.
22nd "	Linga	Karachi vis Kandla Ports
25th "	Karapara	East and South Africa.
25th "	Lhasa	Aden direct.

Terms and Rates of Freights and passag per P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be ar anged with
MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Ton	Arrival	Departure.
Somedono Maru	T. Miyanari	5154	14th Mar.	21st April.
Koyei Maru		4739	20th Mar.	1st April.
Totomi Maru	S. Akiyoshi	2356	29th Mar.	8th April.
Sanno Maru	..	3441	30th Mar.	4th April.
Fukukai Maru	..	..	6th Apr.	17th April.
Shinyo Maru	U. Matsumoto	5831	11th Apr.	22nd April.

For Freight apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alliee Buildings.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSKA, JAPAN.
Fleet.—187 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 463,000.
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Siam Maru	Imai zumi	20th Feb	22nd Mar	Japan
Shingo Maru	S. Ishiyama	12th Mar.	23rd "	"
Indus Maru	R. Yano	26th Mar.	6th Apl.	"
Java Maru	S. K'mura	6th Mar.	23rd Mar	"
Kasado Maru	S. Kawada	21st Mar	2nd Apl.	"
Kofuku Maru	N. Wakatake.	5th Apl.	16th Apl.	"
Saigon Maru	S. Kondo	10th Apl.	22nd Apl.	"

For Freight apply to:—
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Fort, Bombay.
Ajam Building, Ballard Road.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S. S. "LOYALTY."

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.
10th April 1920.
8th June 1920

FARES.
1st Class "A" Rs. 560.
1st Class "B" Rs. 520.
2nd Class Rs. 380.

A reduction of 10 per cent. will be made on three or more full fares for families.
No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.
The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a steawardess.
There is no deck accommodation for servants.
For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay
Telegraphic address "Jalaj."
Telephone No. 114.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Branches: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
Sub-Branches—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20, Apollo Street. Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
London Office—
2 White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

Authorised Capital	Rs.	12,00,00,000/-
Subsbribed Capital	Rs.	7,58,72,400/-
Paid-up Capital	Rs.	1,50,51,368/12

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$ 21,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$ 15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kuala Lumpur	San Francisco
Batavia	Lyons	Shanghai
Calcutta	Malacca	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Sourabaya
Colombo	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Foochow	New York	Tsingtao
Hankow	Peking	Vladivostock
Harbin	Penang	Yloilo
Hongkow	Rangoon	Yokohama
Ipoh		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
C. W. WILSON,
Agent.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	Yen	37,500,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen	7,030,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDO.	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.
K. TAKEMURA,
Manager
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen	30,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen	2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen	6,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and far shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,55,799	9	6
Reserve Funds	18,29,592	8	8

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sialcot
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gujan	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened a interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,0
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,00
RESERVE FUND	66,00,00

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed whic does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interes which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favou able terms—Rules on applicatfon.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT OF 1913.)
At Bombay the 11th November, 1919.
REGISTERED OFFICE.
7, MURZBAN ROAD, Fort, Bombay.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	5,00,00,000
ISSUED CAPITAL ...	4,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	60,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½% per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 50,000 at any time between 1st January and 30th June interest will be allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum during that period. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts of Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
BILLS purchased and collected and every description of Banking business transacted.
A. B OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANT BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:—Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH:—Mumbadevi, Bombay.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED AND ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 97,427

DIRECTORS
The Hon. Mr. GUCULDAS KAHANDAS PAREKH, Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. MAHOMED HAJEEBOY, (Messrs. Hajibhoy Lalji and Co.).
GOPALDAS TRICUMJI JIVANDAS, Esq., (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas).
B. K. GHOSE, Esq.
LALJI GOVINDJI, Esq., (Messrs. Bhucandas Govindji and Co.).
NARANJI DAYAL, Esq., (Messrs. Premchand Chhaganlal).
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI, Esq., Managing Director.
CURRENT DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 5½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposits may be ascertained from the Bank.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS and OVER DRAFTS given on approved securities.
LOCAL DEMAND BILLS collected free of charge.
Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.
(Registered in the Transvaal.)
With which are incorporated.
The Bank of Africa, Ltd., The Natal Bank, Ltd. and The National Bank of The Orange River Colony, Ltd.
Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State.
Bankers to the British Imperial Government in South Africa.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£2,965,000
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO	£4,000,000
CAPITAL & RESERVE	£4,015,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PRETORIA.
LONDON OFFICES:—Circus Place, London Wall; 18 St. Swithin's Lane, and 25, Cockspur Street (West End).
NEW YORK OFFICE:—10, Wall Street.
OVER 420 BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
ANTWERP OFFICE 55, Place de Meir.
MAURITIUS OFFICE—Port Louis.
Agents at Amsterdam, Paris, Petrograd and the Principal Cities of the World.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.
BILLS negotiated and collected.
LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
W. MURRAY SMITH.
Acting Manager.
Taj Buildings,
220, Hornby Road.

JUST READY
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES' HAT.
IN THE LATEST SHAPES AND DESIGNS

Jockey Hats ..	at Rs.	15	0	0	each
Georgette Hats	at "	15	0	0	"
Gold or Silver Embroidery Hats	at "	20	0	0	"
Tameshanta Hats ..	at Rs. 10 & "	12	8	0	"

AHMED E. ESAALL.
MERCER, MILLINER & LADIES' DRESSMAKER.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 479.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£709,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	
Batavia	Howrah	Madras	
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius	
Calcutta	Kandy	New York	
Colombo	Karachi	Penang	
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon	
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai	
		Singapore	

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
3, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Baghdad, Basrah, Amara, Rillah Mosul, Basrah City.

		£
Authorised Capital	...	2,000,000
Called up	...	800,000
Reserve Fund	...	110,000
Reserved Liability of Shareholders	...	1,200,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T., (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esqr., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
Sir James Leigh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.).
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (Martins Bank, Ltd.).
J. H Batty, Esq.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at four per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, LOANS and CREDITS GRANTED on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.
R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 61,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 28,000,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.
Branches:—
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rid de Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. AIZAWA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 204,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
RAE & Co., Managing Agents. P. BANERJEA, Secretary.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

LIFE ASSURANCE
Have you seen the latest Prospectus issued by the H.M.L.A.?
MAXIMUM ASSURANCE AT MINIMUM OF COST
It will repay you to send for a copy.

Funds and assets over Rs. 2,00,000
Claims Paid exceed Rs. 3,00,00
Trustee of the Reserved Fund—Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee)
According to Govt. Blue Book—The Oldest Hindu Life office in India.

HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Estd. 1891.
Head Office: 309 Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
Chief Agents: D. SEN & Co. 1, Chowringhee CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY WASHING Co.
MILITARY SQUARE.
Opposite Watson's Hotel, Fort.
Pioneer Cleaners.
35 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.
Beware of real dry cleaning without aid of water. Felt hats cleaned within two hours suits and Dresses within six hours, charge extra except white flannels.

Conklin's
SELF FILLING
FOUNTAIN PENS.
For Banks, Offices, and People of Affairs.
Prices Rs. 8 to Rs. 28 each.
Also
"RELIABLE"
FOUNTAIN PENS
at Rs. 4-8 each.
Wholesale and Retail Distributors.
Bhimji Jayraj & Co.
251, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

M. PONDA & Co.
Machinery, Hardware and Timber Merchants and Suppliers of Building Materials. Stock also Miscellaneous Stores required by Railways, Public Works, Water Works and Municipalities.
Godowns at :—
Ghorupdev and Lohar Street.
Offices ;—
Lohar Street, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.
Telegrams :—"SYLVAN."

TO MOHINI KING PERFUMES
Rs. 100
Will be rewarded if proved that the PERFUME is not lasting for 4 days.
Price Rs. 2, 0-12-0, 0-8-0.
Mohini Agency, JUMA MASJID BOMBAY

AMICHAND GOVANJI
The Oldest and Most Popular Confectioner's Depot in India.
Established Over Half a Century Ago.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificate:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1908 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary
THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.
THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions, such as (a) Makhim Halva (or Viv), (b) Safroy Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Mussaki Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No. V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

SILK AND EMBROIDERIES

When you are worried and heart-sick for not getting what you want in the silk line, come and pay us a visit and you are sure to get what you want.

We have just received a fresh cosignment of various kinds of Embroideries and Guipure Allovers from Switzerland direct.

KARANJIA & CO., LTD.,
207 Hornby Road, Fort,
Telephone No. 1800.

A boon to the Electrical World.
Cheap, Light, Beautiful and Economical
Can be instantly attached to any current and Plug.
No smoke, smell nor noise
"Redtop" Electric Stove
Price Rs. 15 and 17.
Please ask for Circular. Agents wanted in all principal Cities and Towns.
Sole Agents for India :—
M. H. DINSHAW & Co.
Fort, Green Street, Near Bombay Bank, BOMBAY.

GAJANAN & Co.
ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS AND IRON FOUNDERS.
We have specialized for over 15 years in the manufacture of Storage Water Tanks (square or round), Chimneys, Trusses, Water Sprinkling and Night Soil Carts Dustbins, Ornamental and Colapsible Gates, Cast Iron and Wrought Iron Railings and Gates. Oil Tanks a speciality.

Our work has given Absolute satisfaction to our clients.
We invite Government, Railways, Municipalities and other enquiries
Ramchander Building, Ardeshir Dady Street
Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY No. 4.
Telephone: 1380.

American Boots & Shoes for **YOU**
Received by last mail
Direct from America.
Styles to suit your taste and purse—durability Guaranteed.
A. HASSAM & SONS Dealers in Fashionable Footwear.
KERRAWALLA BUILDINGS,
Opp. Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, BOMBAY, No. 2.
C.B. 568

OMEGA

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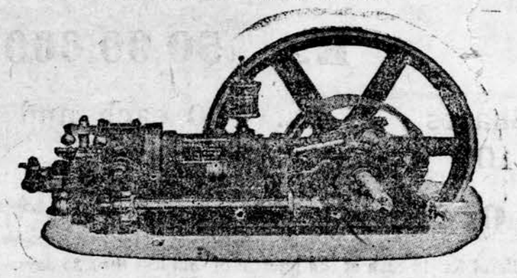

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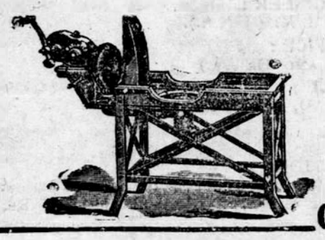

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BOMBAY CHURCHES.

5th Sunday in Lent. 21st March, 1920.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

St. Thomas Cathedral, Church Gate Street.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral), Merbecke. Hymns 96, 97, 105, 107. 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Anthem Chants—Hymns 111, 96, 108. Collections for Organ Fund. Daily Matins at 7-15 a. m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p-m.

Christ Church, Byculla.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7.45 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral), 5-15 Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong.

St. John the Evangelist (Afghan Memorial Church), Colaba.—8 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral); 10 a.m. Parade Service and Matins; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Emmanuel Church (C.M.S.), Girgaum.—English Services—8 a.m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon; Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service at 9-30 a.m.; Gujerati Service at 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Church, Kamatipura.—10 a.m. Tamil Service (Holy Communion on alternate Sundays). Rev. J. Martyn in charge.

St. Mary the Virgin, Parel.—8-15 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas' Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—10 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-30 p.m Evening Service.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road.—8 a.m. Morning Prayer; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Oomarkhadi.—6-30 a.m. Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi Service at 9-30 a.m.; Gujerati Service at 2-30 p.m.

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill.—No services during October.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi. 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion or Matins, alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon, Tamil Service.

St. Andrew's Church, Morland Road.—(Marathi) and (Gujarathi), 7-30 a.m. Matins; 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 10 a.m. Gujarathi Service; 5 p.m. Urdu Evensong and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Marathi Evensong and Sermon.

St. Peter's Mazagon.—6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8 a.m. Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The Cathedral, Kalbadevi—7 and 8-30 a.m. Masses; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

The Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Ignatius, Jacob Circle.—Masses; 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m.; Evening Service 6 p.m. (Week days: 6-30 a.m., 7 a.m.).

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6 p.m.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla.—Hours of Mass 5-30, 7 8 and 9 a.m. Evening Service at 6 o'clock.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel.—5-30 a.m., 6-30 a.m., Mass; 8-30 a.m. High Mass; 6-30 p.m. Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Sunday Services. Masses at 5 a.m., 6-30 a.m., 7-45 a.m. and 9-30 a.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's, Bandra Hill.—9-30 a.m. Mass.

St. Anne's Chapel, Palli Hill, Bandra.—7 a.m. Mass and Benediction of Blessed Sacrament. Week days 6-45 a.m.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dahul.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30 and 10-30 a.m. Masses; 6 p.m. Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum.—6-30 a.m. and 7-30 a.m. (Children's Mass); 8-30 a.m., 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

St. Joseph's, Colaba.—8 a.m. Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Service and Benediction.

St. Joseph's, Umarkhadi.—7 and 8-30 a.m. Masses; 5-30 p.m. Benediction.

Our Lady of Dolours, New Sonapur.—6 and 8 a.m. Mass with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

The Church of Immaculate Conception, Mount Poinsur. Borivli.—Mass 8-30 a.m.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church, Apollo Street.—9-30 a.m. Morning Service; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

United Free Church of Scotland, Wandby Road.—6.30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher Rev. R. M. Gray. 5 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes; 9-30 a.m. United Service in St. Andrew's Church.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—Morning Service, in English, 8 a.m.; Gujarathi Service, 9-30 a.m. Marathi Service 5 p.m.

METHODIST.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m. Morning Service; 5 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m. Morning Service; 5 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission.—8-15 a.m. Morning Service Byculla; 9-30 a.m. Sunday School Parel; 4-30 p.m. Evening Service, Parel.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Clare Road, Byculla.—8-30 a.m. Sunday School; 9-45 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—9-45 a.m. Sunday School; 11 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

BAPTIST.

Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba.—9 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—9 a.m. Sunday School; 4-30 p.m. Marathi Service.

Bombay Y. M. C. A.—12-15 p.m. Bible Study Class; 9 p.m. Song Service.

ST. PETER'S (ARMENIAN) CHURCH.

St. Peter's Armenian Church.—8 a.m. Matins; 9-30 a.m. Holy Mass.

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It has specially been invented fo printing of Job Works. It contains lead types that are generally used in printing, teak-wood Press fitted with iron handle, all sorts of accessories for printing and the direction for use. In fact it is a complete printing Press in miniature. No printing experience is required. The direction will clearly show you the real path for printing. Do patronise it and print anything you like as it is a HOME INDUSTRY.

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1	12x10 in. Demy Qt. Size	1100	Rs. 25
2	9x6 in Letter Size	1000	Rs. 15
3	7x4 in, Post Card Size	1000	Rs. 10
4	6x3 in, Visiting Card Size	500	Rs. 6

N.B.—¼ of the Value must accompany the order as an advance.

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A small Consignment of the well-known "PANHARD" MOTOR LORRIES has arrived, and we are able to offer immediate deliveries.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

The Subscription list will open on the 13th March, 1920, and will be closed on 29th March 1920 or earlier.

PROSPECTUS
OF
The Toolsidas Tejpal Mills,
LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act 1913.)

CAPITAL . . . Rs. 40,00,000

Divided into 80,000 Shares of Rs 50 Each.

Sixty thousand shares have already been applied for and will be allotted in full. The remaining 20,000 shares are now offered for subscription. The amount payable on the same is as follows:—

Rs. 10 per share on application
Rs. 15 per share on allotment

and the balance by two calls of Rs. 12-8-0 each when necessary but at intervals of not less than three months.

The right of voting at General Meeting is one vote for every share.

DIRECTORS.

TRICUMDAS DWARKADAS, Esq., Merchant, Warden Road, Bombay, Chairman.
CURSONDAS TEJPAL, Esq., Merchant, Warden Road, Bombay.
MADHAVJI HARIRAM, Esq., Merchant, Vadgadi, Bombay.
MOOLJI HARIDAS, Esq., Merchant, Doongersey Road, Bombay.
VALLABHDAS TEJPAL, Esq., Merchant, Vadgadi, Bombay.
DEVIDAS MOTIRAM DALAL, Esq., Solicitor, Bhuleshwar, Bombay.
TOOLSIDAS TEJPAL, Esq., Ex-Officio, Merchant, Warden Road Bombay.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

SOLICITORS:

Messrs. JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI AND DEVIDAS,
5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

AUDITORS:

Messrs. S. B. BILLIMORIA & Co.,
113, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AGENTS:

Messrs. TOOLSIDAS TEJPAL AND CO.,
105-107, Samuel Street, Bombay.

REGISTERED OFFICE:

105—107, SAMUEL STREET, BOMBAY.

PROSPECTUS.

THE COMPANY has been formed to purchase from Mr. Toolsidas Tejpal for a total sum of Rs. 14,000,000/- the mills and factories formerly known as the Tyabi Mills together with the ginning factory attached thereto and the land, buildings and fixtures thereof and the engine, boiler, machinery and gearing of the said Mill, situate at Hathrass in the United Provinces which Mr Toolsidas Tejpal has contracted to purchase for the same sum. The assets to be taken over by the Company consist of:—

(a) Leasehold land admeasuring 18 bighas and 19 biswas approximately.
(b) Mill buildings standing thereon of substantial structure with other appurtenant buildings including extensive godowns, offices, residence and store rooms.
(c) Machinery consisting of engines, boilers, etc., 19640 spindles and complete ginning factory with 40 gins with necessary gearing.

It is also intended to put up a weaving plant of 300 looms for which there is ample room in the mill premises and the engine has also power available to drive the same. Some further necessary alterations and additions have to be made and when that is done the Company will own a first class spinning and weaving mill in that Province at a cost considerably below the real value.

The following contracts have been entered into:—

(a) Contract dated the 20th day of February 1920 between the said Toolsidas Tejpal and the Company for the sale of the said Mills and assets to the Company. The purchase price payable to the said Toolsidas Tejpal is Rs. 14,00,000 in cash.

(b) Agreement dated the 20th day of February 1920 and made between the Company of the one part and the said Mr. Toolsidas Tejpal carrying on business under the style or firm of Toolsidas Tejpal & Co., of the other part, for the appointment of the latter as the Agent of the Company for a period of 50 years upon the terms that he is to be paid a remuneration of 10 per cent. on the net profits of the Company (subject to a minimum of Rs. 24,000 per annum) a commission of 2½ per cent. on the total cost of all engine, boilers and other machinery which might hereafter from time to time be purchased and on the total cost of the buildings and works that might hereafter from time to time be erected purchased or owned for the purpose of the said Company and also on the additions, alterations, extensions and improvements which might hereafter from time to time be made to such buildings works etc., and also on the total cost of any factories or works for ginning etc., which might hereafter be erected started, purchased or owned by the Company, and an office allowance of Rs. 1,000 per mensem or such larger sum as from time to time be fixed by the Directors.

The following are the provisions of the Company's Articles relative to the share qualification and remuneration of the Directors:—

The qualification of a Director shall be holding of shares in the Company of the nominal value of Rs. 5,000.

The remuneration of every Director shall be Rs. 30 for every meeting of the board attended by him.

The amount fixed by the Articles as the minimum subscription of this issue on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is 40,000 shares.

The rate which the Company may pay as commission for subscribing or agreeing to subscribe or procuring or agreeing to procure subscriptions for any shares in the Company is by the Articles not to exceed 1 per cent.

The preliminary expenses are estimated at Rs. 15,000.

One of the Directors viz.: Mr. Toolsidas Tejpal is interested in the promotion of the Company as vendor to the extent already stated and also as the Agent of the said Company. Mr. Devidas Motiram Dalal another of the Directors is a partner in the firm of Company's Solicitors, Messrs. Jamsedji Rustomji and Devidas.

Copies of the above-mentioned contracts and of the Company's Memorandum and Articles may be inspected at the registered office of the Company or at the office of the Company's solicitors during usual business hours.

Prospectus and forms of application can be obtained at the office of the Company.

This prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Dated the 15th day of March, 1920.

(Sd.) TRICUMDAS DWARKADAS,
(Sd.) CURSONDAS TEJPAL,
(Sd.) MADHAVJI HARIRAM,
(Sd.) MOOLJI HARIDAS,
(Sd.) VALLABHDAS TEJPAL,
(Sd.) DEVIDAS MOTIRAM DALAL,
(Sd.) TOOLSIDAS TEJPAL.

9474

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INDIAN LUMBER AND SAW MILL COMPANY.

Reay Road, Parel P. O., Bombay.
Telephone No. 4111, Telegram, "Grandis"

ENQUIRIES for all kinds of timber and sawing solicited. Log, Limber, Dimension and circular Band-sawing under European supervision a speciality.

Saw timber of various kinds supplied to order.

Special offers in batten and bailing ribs, and other wood parts required by Mills.

For full particulars apply to above address.

9464

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of quantities of hardware, tools, metals, railway materials and mechanical and miscellaneous stores, which are still available for disposal from the stocks of the Board of Industries and Munitions in Bombay.

Detailed lists can be had from the Controller (Sales), New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay, to whom offers for purchase should be made.

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales),
Board of Industries and Munitions.
New Customs House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 8th March, 1920.

9365

NOTICE

THE DIAMOND SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company who have paid allotment money are requested to take away the allotment letters in exchange for the Kutcha Receipts.

The First Call of Rs. 10 per share has been already made and notices have been posted to all shareholders at their registered addressed. Shareholders are required to pay up their call money on or before the 15th April, 1920, from which date interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged until payment.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 22nd to 27th March 1920, both days inclusive.

Dated this 17th day of March, 1920.

GULABCHAND DEVCHAND & Co.,
Agents.

39/41, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 9484

NOTICE.

THE INDIA INFORMATION BUREAU 1,400 Broadway, New York City, U.S.A., will be glad to furnish any commercial, educational and other information it can about the United States of America.

FOR SALE.

REAL CARRARA MARBLE SQUARE TILES, nine inches to 26 inches, one inch thick also big marble slabs, 4 feet to 12 feet long 2½ to 6 feet wide one to 4 inches thick, big stock shipped by our Genoa Branch is now offered for sale very cheap. Please apply early as sales effected every day at our Warehouse.

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9369

THE JEEVANJEE PRESS & MFG. CO., LTD.

RETURN OF THE PAR VALUE OF THE SHARES.

(1ST DIVIDEND.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a return of par value of shares has (Rs. 100) has been declared in this matter and that same may be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, 86, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on and from 1st day of April, 1920, between the hours of 3 and 5 p.m. (S. T.), except Sundays and Public Holidays.

DHUNJISHAW MERWANJI CONTRACTOR,
Liquidator.

Bombay, 8th March, 1920.

9290

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

THE TECHNICAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, says Sir P. C. Ray, C.I.E., "are well known to me and I can certainly recommend them as ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS, having trained them under myself....."

Terms Moderate. Transport charges repaid. Enquiries solicited.
Office 367, Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta.
7911

PUBLIC NOTICES.

(Copy filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies Bihar and Orissa.)

PROSPECTUS.

The Kirtyanand Iron and Steel Works, Ltd.

CAPITAL - - - - - - Rs. 50,00,000

Divided into 10,000 seven percent Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each and 40,000 Ordinary shares of Rs 100 each.

Present Issue Rs. 30,00,000 in Ordinary Shares.

Payable Rs. 10 per share with application, Rs. 10 on allotment and the balance on calls of Rs. 10 each at an interval of not less than 30 days.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

(1) THE HON'BLE RAJA KIRTYANAND SINHA BAHADUR, Banaili, (Purnea), Chairman.
(2) S. C. GHOSE, Esq., late Special Officer with the Railway Board, and formerly General Manager of B. K. A.K., K.F. & B.D.R. Railways, Calcutta, Deputy Chairman.
(3) SYED HASAN IMAM, Esq., Bar-at-Law, Patna.
(4) THE HON'BLE RAI PURNENDU NARAIN SINHA, BAHADUR, Vakil, Patna.
(5) G. H. LEE, Esq., B.Sc.,M.E. (U.S.A.), Calcutta.
(6) R. C. PANDIT, Esq., Patna.

MANAGING AGENTS:

PANDIT & Co., Bankipore and Calcutta.

LONDON AGENTS:

THE STANDARD INVESTMENT TRUSTEE AND AGENCY COMPANY, LD.,
343, Winchester House, London, E.C.

BANKERS:

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD., Calcutta.
THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD., Bombay.
THE BANK OF BEHAR, LIMITED, Bankipore.

SOLICITORS:

H. N. DATTA & Co., Calcutta.

BROKERS:

R. P. SHROFF & SONS, 80, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUDITORS:

S. R. BATLIBOI & Co., Incorporated Accountants, Calcutta.

CONSULTING ENGINEER:

G. H. LEE, Esq., B.Sc., M. E., (U.S.A.).

REGISTERED OFFICE:

BANKIPORE (BIHAR AND ORISSA.)

BRANCH OFFICE:

8, LOWER CIRCULAR ROAD, CALCUTTA.

PROSPECTUS.

OBJECT.

The object of the Company has been fully set out in the Memorandum of Association but speaking generally it is mainly to carry on the trade or business of iron masters, steel makers, steel converters, miners, colliery, proprietors, coke manufacturers, galvanisers, and iron and steel founders.

There is immense opening in India for a Company making iron and steel goods. The value of yearly imports into India of these come up to Rs. 73,228,840 (not including he price of machinery, cutlery, hardware, Railway plant and rolling stock and Mill work) on the average of years 1909-13, and this Company is being established for the purpose of making steel and iron goods to meet the requirements of railways, mills, factories, new buildings, etc. With the industrial development that is taking place in India the demands, for such goods will contioue to increase.

In the first instance, and to start with, this Company will not manufacture pig iron, but has made arrangement for supply of pig iron, scrap iron and steel, of which there is plentiful supply. Negotiations are also satisfactorily progressing for securing iron ore, manganese, and coal mines, for which further capital will be raised as soon as certain details have been settled.

In the meanwhile, the works will consist of (1) Iron Foundry, (2) Steel Fouodry, (3) Forge shop, (4) Machine shop, (5) Sheet metal and Galvanizing shops, (6) Bar Mills, (and (7) pattern shop.

The works are being designed on up to-date and according to modern practice and will be fitted with most up-to-date machinery and plant from Europe and America so as to be able to turn out materials at a moderate cost and on a fairly large scale.

SITUATION OF THE WORKS.

The works will be situated in the heart of the Coal district on the main line of the E. I. Railway, in the vicinity of Sitarampur, at a village called Alladihi, where suitable land is available and water can be had at a reasonable cost. The works are intended to be connected with the railway by a siding, which will be arranged with the railway authorities on usual assisted siding terms.

There will be no difficulty in acquiring laod, etc., as the promoters have already arranged this.

CAPITAL AND EXPENDITURE.

The capital cost will, for the present, be not more than Rs. 30,00,000, of which Rs. 22,00,000 will be invested in the shops, staff quarters, offices, etc., as detailed below:—

	Rs.	
PRODUCTIVE WORKS—		
Pattern Shop	32,730	
Iron Foundry	1,80,260	
Steel Foundry	2,55,550	
Machine Shop	2,67,260	
Forge Shop	18,150	
Sheet Metal Shop	53,800	
Bar Mills	3,02,000	
Total	11,09,750	11,09,750
NON-PRODUCTIVE DEPARTMENTS—	Rs.	Rs.
General Offices	63,150	
Gas Producer's Department	45,000	
Boiler, power house and pumping	2,21,800	
Erection Charges	1,00,000	
Miscellaneous such as gantry crane, tracks, wagons locomotives	2,25,000	
Bungalows, staff quarters and a small hospital	2,25,000	
Contingent expenses	2,10,000	
Total	10,89,950	10,89,950
Grand Total		21,99,700
Or in round figures		22,00,000
Brokerage and preliminary expenses		1,35,000
Add working capital	5,00,000	
Grand Total		28,35,000

The cost of machinery, plant structures, materials, as well as the cost of erection, fitting, transport have all been taken on a liberal scale. The working capital has been taken at Rs. 5,00,000.

This can be increased if necessary hereafter but it has been thought advisable to keep it at a low figure in the first instance as with a ready sale for manufactured out put a larger working capital is not likely to be required.

Therefore, shares for Rs. 30,00,000 only are being issued at present.

Rs. 10,00,000 have already been subscribed for by the promoters and their friends, but as it is desireable that the general public should have the opportunity to subscribe to a concern like this, Rs. 20,00,000 are being offered to them at par, in spite of the fact that application are being offered to them at par.

EARNINGS.

The sales value of the products of the various departments, as summarised from a very carefully prepared detailed estimate, which has been in hand for some time past, is as under:—

	Rs.
From Iron Foundry	4,81,250
From Steel Foundry	13,58,500
From Machine Shop	6,73,750
From Forge Shop	46,200
From Sheet Metal Shop	60,156
From Bar Mills	7,28,062
Total	33,47,918

These figures have been arrived at by taking the prices of the articles, to be manufactured, at low rates.

COST OF OPERATION.

The operating cost has been calculated under the various heads on a liberal estimate and care has been taken that if there is a mistake it is on the side of overestimate.

	Rs.
Pattern shop will cost in operating	3,562
Iron Foundry will cost " "	4,36,150
Steel Foundry will cost " "	8,59,474
Machine shop will cost " "	6,06,471
Forge shop will cost " "	42,588
Sheet Metal Shop " "	52,387
Bar Mills " "	6,96,899
General Offices " "	54,088
Gas Producer's Dept. " "	67,625
Total	28,19,244

The cost of operation in each case includes cost of raw material, labour, supervision, management, power, depreciation on machinery, structures and plant and interest on capital; and as far as can be foreseen, every other contingency has been taken into account. The cost of operating the Power House has not been shewn separately as it has been distributed between and included in the cost of operation of each department, consuming power and water.

SUMMARY.

	Rs.
Capital expenditure	28,35,000
Earnings	33,47,900
Cost of operation	28,20,000
Estimated net profit	5,27,900

NETT RETURN

Thus the estimated nett return will be over Rs. 5,00,000. which on a capital outlay of Rs. 30,00,000 works out to 17 per cent.; this when added to 6 per cent. interest on capital outlay, already accounted for under "operating expenses," makes the total nett return nearly 25 per cent (viz., 23 per cent.).

MANAGEMENT.

The management will be conducted by the Board ofDirectors, through their Managing Agents, Messrs. Pandit & Co., and the Deputy Chairman will be working Directors and will be in constant touch with the Managing Agents and the Consulting Engineers.

An agreement will be executed between Messrs. Pandit & Co. and the Kirtyanand Iron and Steel Works, Ltd., appointing the formerManaging Agents of the works on terms and conditions laid down in the Articles of Association. The Director, on behalf of the Managing Agents, will be Mr. Ram Chandra Pandit, who has considerable experience in finance and businesss having been the General Manager of the Baok of Behar, Ld.

CHAIRMAN AND DY. CHAIRMAN

The Hon'ble Raja Kirtyanand Sinha Bahadur of Banaili, at whose initiative and enterprise the works are being started, will be the Chairman of the Board of Directors. Mr. S. C. Ghose, late Special Officer with the Railway Board will be the Deputy Chairman of the Company.

CONSULTING ENGINEER IN INDIA.

Mr. G. H. Lee, B. S.c., M.E., (U.S.A.), who has had 15 years experience as Engineer and Manager of Steel and manufacturing plants in U.S.A., has been appointed Consulting Engineer and has also joined the Board of Directors. The plans and estimates have been worked out by him in detail and the construction and fitting up of the workshops and the erection of machinery will be under his supervision. An experienced general manager and his Chief Assistants will be obtained either from England or America. Suitable men are available.

* Even if the working capital be 10 lakhs and the capital Rs. 35,00,000, the nett return of 5 lakhs will amount to 20 per cent, including 6 per cent included in operating expenses.

LONDON AGENTS.

The London Agents of this Company will be Messrs. The Standard Unvestment Trustee & Agency Co., Ld., of London, with which is associated the firm of Messrs. Lyle and Browne, Consulting Engineers. Mr. Browne was the Loco. Superintendent of the East Indian Railway, for a number of years, and the Jamalpur shops, which contain stee furnaces, rolling mills, etc., were under his control. Col, George Huddleston, C.I.E. who held the position of the Acting Agent of the E.I. Railway, at the time he retired from India is a Director of the Agency Co. The London Agents and Messrs. Lyle and Browne will be consulted freely and whenever necessary, they will take expert advice in the interests of the Iron Works.

DIRECTORS' QUALIFICATION & REMUNERATION.

The Directors qualifications has been fixed at their holding 20 shares.

None of the Directors have any other interest in the Company than the expected profits on the shares held by him except Mr. R. C. Pandit, who is a member of the firm of the managing agents, and Mr. G. H. Lee, who is the Consulting Engineer. Each director will receive a remuneration of Rs. 25 for every meeting attended by him. The Deputy Chairman will receive spcial remuneration for being the working Director of the Compny.

An agreement has been entered into between Babu Ram Chandra Pandit, and the promoters to acquire from the former all necessary land, for purposes of the Compny on terms which have been embodied in a deed, that can be inspected at the registered office of the Company.

VOTES OF MEMBERS.

On a show of hands every member present in person shall have one vote. On a poll every member shall have one vote for every preference share, and one vote for every ordinary share up to one thousand and one additional vote for every ten shares after that.

The Company will proceed to alottment as soon as applications for shares for Rs. 10 lakhs have been received as it is proposed to start some of the works early.

The preliminary expenses are expected to be Rs. 15,000.

A copy of the Company's Memorandum of Association is attached herewith and forms part of this Prospectus.

Brokerage, commission, etc., will not exceed 4 per cent.

Dated 20th February, 1920.

Application forms can be had of

Messrs. R P. SHROFF & SONS,
80, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TO ALL FORD OWNERS AND DEALERS:

MESSRS. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd., beg to announce that their Retail and General Ford Spare Part and Accessory Stores Department will be CLOSED on the 25th, 26th and 27th of March for the HALF-YEARLY STOCKTAKING. 9386

WANTED

WANTED—CARGO for Hongkong and Singapore our steamer s.s. "NAMAMARU" will arrive on or before 20th March 1920, and will leave for Hongkong on 25th March 1920.

For particulars write to—
VALIMOHAMED HAJI GANNY,
39, Bhandari Street, Bombay. 9478

AMALGAMATION.

A. & J. MAIN & CO., LTD.,
AND
SIR W. G. ARMSTRONG WITHWORTH & CO. LTD. (ENGINE WORKS DEPT.)

THE above business having been amalgamated, the Company will now trade under the name of:—
ARMSTRONGS & MAIN, LTD.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

ZEMINDARY PROPERTY, situated in desirable district of South India comprising some 250 square miles and including a large extent of valuable timber. A considerable area of the property is already under ryot cultivation whilst a recent survey by a well-known Ceylon visiting Agent disclosed from 10,000 to 20,000 acres of land suitable for cocoanuts, rubber, tea, etc., etc.

In view of this, and of the ever-rising land and timber values in India, and the near advent of an already sanctioned branch railway, the property at the present time presents a rare opportunity to Indian Capitalists and others in search of a sound and improving investment. Principals only should apply in the first instance to Box No. 250, Advt. ept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.

WANTED—Hindoo or Parsee, experienced in law, trade business and correspondence, to bring reports of all merchants in Bombay. Salary more than Rs. 100 according qualifications. See personally with testimonials SETH NANDRAMDAS HIRANAND, opposite Nagdevi. 9443

NOTICE.

BUNKERING AND SHIPMENT COAL.

THE Railway Transportation position is such as to make it extremely difficult for Railways to meet demands for wagons for the carriage of Bunkering and Shipment Coal to Western Ports.

The Railway Board therefore desire that Shipping Companies and Bunkering Firms in Bombay should make the earliest possible arrangements to obtain their supplies by the sea route via Calcutta.

R. PEEL,
Coal Certifying Authority,
Railway Board.
Bombay, 17th March, 1920. 9547

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the suply of Khaki Uniforms comprising the following articles will be received by the undersigned up to p.m. on 25th March, 1920. **The Covers should be marked** "Tenders" and addressed to the Superintendent Telegraph Engineering Bombay Division, Bombay; a specimen of the uniform can be seen at the Superintendent's office.

		Sizes	No.
Coats.	Chest	36"	96
	Collar	15½"	
	Chest	32½"	178
	Collar	14½"	
Pyjamas	Length	42"	96
		40"	178
Putties	8"-6" Long, pairs.		274
Pugrees.	7 Yards long.		274

G. A. HOPKINS,
Superintendent Telegraph Engineering,
9490 Bombay Division.

HOCKEY.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT, 1920.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT this year will commence during the first week in April.

Entries close on SATURDAY, 27th March, 1920.

Drawing will take place at the Bombay Gymkhana on TUESDAY, the 30th March, 1920, at 6-30 p.m., and all Teams are invited to send a representative.

Entrance Fee, Rs. 25.

The Winners are entitled to hold the Aga Khan Cup and the Runners-up the Smith Challenge Shield for one year in India.

Gold and Silver Medals will be given to the Winners and Runners-up respectively.

With a view to minimising expense and delay to up-country Teams owing to a prolonged stay in Bombay while the earlier stages of the Tournament are in progress, the first round will be played off by Local Teams only, all up-country entries being treated as byes in this round.

Rules, 1916-1917.

Entries should be sent in as soon as possible to THE HONORARY SECRETARY, Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.

Bombay Gymkhana,
Bombay, 13th March, 1920. 9454

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED—A REGISTERED MEDICAL WOMAN for duty as Lady Doctor at the Pilgrim Camp at Kamaran. She will be provided with free passage and quarters. The selected candidate will have to start for Kamaran at short notice. The appointment would last for about four months.

Candidates should apply at once with testimonials stating age and terms to:—
PERSONAL ASSISTANT
to the Surgeon-General
with the Government of Bombay,
9580 Poona.

THE DIAMOND SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE registered office of the above Company has been removed to 39-41, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, from the 17th instant.

GULABCHAND DEVCHAND & Co.,
Agents.
17-3-1920.
Bombay. 9483

NOTICE.

WANTED—A capable GRADUATE as clerk in the Head Police Office. Pay Rs. 75—3—90 with future higher prospects. Intending candidates should apply sharp to the undersigned.

F. E. SHARP,
Dy. Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 16th March, 1920.

BY DIRECTION OF THE BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

TEXTILE GOODS FOR SALE BY TENDER.

BEDFORD Cord Khaki Flannelette Flannels, Towelling cloth, Drill Khaki, Puggree cloth, Union Blanket cloth, Blue Dungaree Cloth, Putto cloth, Mosquito Netting, Foot bandages, Bleached Nainsook, Blankets cotton, Blankets woollen, Striped cloth, Blue Serge, Khaki Serge, Sewing Cotton, Khaki Webbing and Tape, also Kit bags, Mittens, Socks, Khaki Kullahs, Tooth Brushes, Clasp Knives, Table Knives, Spoons, Forks Buttons, Chinese cooly kits, and Sewing Machines.

Are available at the Bombay Depots.

Enquiries regarding these stocks may be made and samples obtained from the undersigned.

All weights and measurements are approximate only.

All goods offered are subject to being unsold and subject also to their not being required for Military purposes.

Every reasonable care has been taken to select samples representative of the stocks but no transactions are on the basis of "SALES BY SAMPLES." Prospective buyers should therefore obtain permission to view the stocks if at all possible.

Concessions to buyers on a large scale will be considered.

Other textile stores which may hereafter be declared surplus will be notified from time to time.

D. RILEY (Captain,
Assistant Controller (Textiles)
New Custom House, Ballard Pier,
9580 BOMBAY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE of the INDIAN INDUSTRIAL STORES, LTD., will, from 22nd instant, be REMOVED from 20, Tamarind Lane to DEOKARAN NANJEE BUILDING, No. 21, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

For The Indian Industrial Stores, Ltd.,
GOVARDHANDAS VALLABHDAS & Co.,
Agents.
9554

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. H. P. MODY has been admitted as a partner in our firm as from the 1st day January, 1920.

Dated this 18th day of March, 1920.
C. N. WADIA & CO., LD.,
Agents,
The Century Spg. & Manufg. Co., Ld.
Gresham Buildings,
Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 9535

THE INDIAN LION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
19, TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE COMPANY has commenced to write FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS from the 22nd January, 1920, and is prepared to accept risks at current rates of Premium.

Applications for Agencies from Influential parties are invited.

MANILAL MAGGANLAL & BROTHERS,
Managing Agents.
8332

WANTED.

WANTED—CANDIDATES for employment in the Civil Post Office of Iraq (Mesopotamia) in temporary appointments. The Candidates will be trained in Post Office work in India at Post Offices convenient to them in the Bombay Circle and will be paid at Rs. 30 per month while under training. They will be required on engagement to sign a contract to serve after training in India for one year in the Civil Post Office of Iraq on Rs. 120 plus ration allowance and will have to refund the money drawn by them in the event of the contract being broken. Applications with copies of certificates showing educational qualifications, age and moral character should be submitted to the POSTMASTER-GENERAL, Bombay. 9551

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

S. BANNISTER & CO., LTD.—The Lamp Warehouse have REMOVED to 50, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

IN PURSUANCE of a Requisition received under Section 36 (h) of the Municipal Act, for calling an Urgency Meeting of the Corporation to consider a notice of motion from Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Pestanji Master, seconded by Mr. Pherozesha J. Marzban for expressing an opinion that the proposed Council Hall to be built on the Oval site, opposite the Secretariat, will further curtail the open space available in that locality and for representing to Government the great desirability of selecting some other suitable site for its erection, a meeting of the Coroporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 25th March, 1920, at 4-10 p.m. (Bombay Time.)

By Order of the President,
A. A. MOULVI,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office:
Bombay, 19th March, 1920. 9578

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

BOMBAY REGISTER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 25th March, 1920, to 7th April, 1920, both days inclusive for preparation of warrants for the final dividend for the year ended 31st December, 1919, payable on 15th April, 1920, to shareholders registered on the 25th day of March, 1920.

By order of the Board,
P. D. MAHALUXMIVALA,
Secretary.
Bombay, 20th March, 1920. 9591

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One First Class Second Hand 650 B. H. P. Cross Compound Condensing ENGINE by Andrew Barclay of Kilmarnock, suitable for 140 lbs. pressure per square inch.

H. P. Cylinder, 22" Diam. with Corliss Valves.
L. P. Cylinder, 40" Diam.
Stroke, 48".
Jet Condensor by Scott and Hodgson.
Estimated Steam Consumption about 12/1300 lbs. per I. H. P. per hour, with 140 lbs. Boiler Pressure.

One Secondhand Butt Rivetted Lancashire Two Flued STEAM BOILER by Tetlow Bros, Hollinwood, 30' by 8' by 200 lbs. pressure.

One high class secondhand 70 B. H. P. Marshalls Drop Valves CROSS COMPOUND ENGINE, by Marshall Sons and Co., Ld., Gainsborough.
H. P. Cylinder 8" Dim.
L. P. Cylinder 14" Diam.
Stroke 22"

Fitted with Proells automatic Drop Valves and Corliss exhaust, etc.,

One First Class secondhand Self-contained Independent Vertical Condensing PLANT. Edwards patent. Suitable for about 450 I. H. P. Engine.

All delivered F. O. B. Liverpool.

For price and further particulars, apply
MAJMUNDAR, SAVUR & CO.
36, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. 9574

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—About 400 second-hand Hattersley and other LOOMS, from 40in. to 47in. R.S.

For further particulars apply to
MAJMUNDAR SAVUR & Co.,
36, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.
9574

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST OR MISLAID.

A TEMPORARY SPLIT No. 3/3462 in respect of 20 shares of the SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, in the name of Harkisondas Munchharam, has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the Registered Offices of the Company, Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise a duplicate will be issued to the abovementioned owner.

MESSRS. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
9577

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 146 of 1920.

Re: PRALHAD BALKRISHNA WAVIKAR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, till lately doing business in Bombay as Balkrishna Mahipat Wavikar at Kalbadevi, without the Fort of Bombay, an adjudged Insolvent.

EX-PARTE.—Bhimbhai Dajibhai Desai: The Petitioning Creditor.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Pralhad Balkrishna Wavikar has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 19th day of March, 1920.
K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort,
Bombay, this 19th March, 1920. 9579

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members of the BOMBAY GYMKHANA will be held in the Pavilion on MONDAY, the 22nd March, 1920, at 6-45 p.m.
9585

Jt. Hon. Secretaries.
E. E. JANION.
H. MACDONELL.

ARCHITECTS' NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. E. W. FRITCHLEY & SON, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., Architects, Bombay, desire to inform their clients in various parts of India, that their office will be TRANSFERRED from Bombay to "ORANGE GROVE", Coonoor, South India, as and from the 23rd March, 1920.

All future letters should be addressed as above.
9572

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KRISHNARAO SHAMRAO MURANJAN has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. All persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand in to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien, trust, maintenance, possession, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 121, Medows Street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari vacant land or ground situate at Kolebhatvadi, otherwise known as Chewoolvadi without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 113 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. New No. Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 120 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Morarji Veliji, on or towards the West by Chewoolwadi Lane, on or towards the North by a Gulley and beyond that partly by the property of Ladha Chaturbhuj and partly by the property of Goverdhandas Mavji and on or towards the South by a Gulley and beyond that by the property of Shamrao Pandurang and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 3165 and Street No. 21 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor.

Dated this 19th day of March, 1920.
MEHTA DALPATRAM & LALJI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9597

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership subsisting between our clients Messrs. MAGANLAL HIRACHAND SOMESHWAR JIPRAM DAYASHANKER ISHWAR and AMARJI NARANJI and Mr. NATHALAL MAGANLAL under the name and style of Messrs. Maganlal Someshwar is DISSOLVED as from Chaiter Vad amas Samvat 1976. The said Mr. Nathalal Maganlal voluntarily retires from the said firm and our clients Messrs. Maganlal Hirachand, Someshwar Jivram, Dayashankar Ishwar, and Amarji Naranji will continue the said business in partnership under the same name and style. All persons and firms are warned against henceforth entering into any transactions or contracts or making payments to the said Mr. Nathalal Maganlal under the name of Maganlal Someshwar. Anyone disregarding the warning will be doing so at his own risk.

Dated this 19th day of March, 1920.
JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Attorneys for Maganlal Hirachand, Someshwar Jivram Dayashanker Ishwar and Amarji Naranji. 9587

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India,

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of KHOJA RASHID MOHAMED, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant. ..... Deceased.

(1) Bai CHAGBAI, widow of the deceased abovenamed, residing at Chakla Street, without the Fort of Bombay; (2) KHOJA GULAM HUSSEIN ISMAIL, residing at Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay; (3) KHOJA ISMAILBHOY PREDINA, residing at Palla Gully, Samuel Street, without the Fort of Bombay; (4) KHOJA AMADBHAI ABDULLA, residing at Chakla Street, without the Fort of Bombay. All of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitants the executrix and Executors respectively named in the last Will and Testament of the deceased abovenamed. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate

Witness Mr. NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the tenth day of March in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
R. B. PATEL.

The 10th day of March, 1920.
Messrs EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.
9589 Petitioners' Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SALE OF COTTON MILLS.

known as
RAJA BAHADUR MOTILAL PITTY MILLS, BOMBAY.
and
COTTON AND SILK MILLS
known as
RAJA BAHADUR MOTILAL POONA MILLS, POONA.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 688 of 1917.
BANSILAL MOTILAL ..... Plaintiff
vs.
GOVINDLAL BANSILAL and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Order made in the above suit and bearing date the 1st day of September, 1919, the following immoveable and moveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at the respective premises Lot No. being the Raja Bahadur Motilal Pitty Mills Bombay on TUESDAY, the 30th day March, 1920, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time), and Lot No. 2 being the Raja Bahadur Motilal Poona Mills at Poona on SUNDAY, the 28th day of March, 1920 at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. I.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the Cotton Mill and buildings standing thereon and known as the Raja Bahadur Motilal Pitty Mills, situate, lying and being at Tardeo Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 10924 square yards bearing New Survey No. 7084 which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 3752(1), 3752(2) and Street Nos. 504 and 504A.

SECONDLY:—All and Singular the engines, boilers, machinery and accessories as per particulars given in the Conditions of Sale.

LOT NO. II.

FIRST:—All those pieces or parcels of land admeasuring about twenty-three acres or thereabouts, situate at Poona in the District and Collectorate of Poona in the Registrate Sub-district of Haveli and which have been numbered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 17 part No. 18 part and No. 19 and which lands have been assessed by the Municipal Assessor under No. 217 and are bounded on the North by the River Mulla on the South by Public Road on the West by fields, and on the East also by fields with all buildings standing thereon.

SECONDLY:—All and Singular the engines, boilers, machinery and accessories as per particulars given in the Conditions of Sale.

THIRDLY:—Piece of land situate at Mali Manjeri in Tukdi and Pottikdi Poona, Taluka Haveli, bearing Survey No. 17 admeasuring acres 2 Gunthas 24 and 3 (highs) assessment Rs. 6 and bounded as follows:—On the East by the land and buildings of Shivlal Motilal, on the South by the Public Road going from East to West, on the North the land of Rana Laxman and on the West by the 1/3rd portion (of the land in the said Survey Nos.) belonging to the Narshinghji Mills. (2) Piece of Maharki Vatan land bearing Survey No. 18 being a Vatan to Mahar admeasuring 11¼ acres Assessment (Nil) bounded on the East by the Vatan land of Maharas bearing Survey No. 19, on the South by the Public Road, on the West by Survey No. 17 and on the North by the river Mulla Nutha. Both pieces of land are subject to the Lease dated the 18th April, 1915, and made between the Poona Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Company Limited, and the Poona Swadeshi Weaving Company, Limited, for the term of 25 years at the yearly rent of Rs. 60.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 14K Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 13th day of February 1920.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
8909 Commissioner.

NOTICE.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of (1) a vacant plot of land, admeasuring 445 square yards or thereabouts situate at Ripon Road, without the Fort and (2) Land, admeasuring 1 Acre and 22 Guntha or thereabouts with a bungalow and chawls built thereon and situate in the Village of Kirole Ghatcooper, in Taluka Salsette. Intending buyers are requested to apply for particulars to the undersigned at their Office at No. 81, Medows Street, Fort, during office hours.

Dated this 13th day of March, 1920.
AMIN & DESAI,
Attorney's for the Owner.
9418

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai TAHEMINA KHURSHEDJI MODY and Bai SHERBANOO KHURSHEDJI MODY have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those vacant pieces or parcels of land or ground situate lying and being at Mulund in the Registration Sub-District of Salsette District of Thana and containing by admeasurement 10 acres and 20½ gunthas be the same a little more or less belonging to the Vendors and more particularly described as under.

Enquiry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Acres	Gunthas	Assessment. Rs.	a.	p.
105	295	1	1,2,3	2	17	13	12	0
,,	296	0	2	1	17	22	0	0
,,	298	1,2,6	0	3	11½	2	8	0
,,	298	0	1,3,4	0	7½	0	4	0
,,	312	3	2	0	16½	3	3	9
,,	312	0	2	0	22	11	0	0
,,	313	1,2,5	0	1	35½	4	8	0
,,	313	0	1,2	0	13	0	6	0
			Total	10	20½	57	9	9

Dated this 17th day of March, 1920.
MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9533

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. COOVERJI HORMASJI PLUMBER, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client the property described in the schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim right, title, or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, charge, lease, trust, gift, inheritance, share, partition, lien easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their office at 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within a week from the date hereof after which period the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim which shall be then considered to have been waived and regarded as null and void.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or warehouse standing thereon situate, lying and being between the Marine and Apollo Streets, within the Fort in the City of Bombay, being a portion of that ground on which the warehouse buildings and premises formerly called Forbes and Co.'s Cotton Screws once stood in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement (216 5/9) Two hundred and sixteen square yards and five-ninths of another square yard be the same a little more or less and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or about the North by the property of Framji Cowasji Marker, on or towards the South by a private road or passage made for the use and accommodation of the owners of interalia the hereditaments under sale, on towards the East by the property of Pirozbai daughter of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Baronet and on or towards the West by property of Jeram Sewjee which said piece parcel of land is registered in the books of Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. New No. 4854 Old Survey No. 9/1145, Survey No. 9540 and which premises assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward A No. Street No. 4.6, Marine Cross Passage and were formerly in the occupation of tenants of the vendor.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9531

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that FRAMJI EDULJI DUBASH and DORABSHAW RUSTAMSHAW COLABAWALA have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim, or demand in to upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Collector of Land Revenue at Bombay and the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes and to the undersigned at their office No. 11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sales will be completed without any regard or reference to such claim or claims, if any, and the same will be considered to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel or ground forming part of a large piece of land of redeemable Pension and Tax tenure, situate at Forjett Street without the Fort in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1271 (one thousand two hundred and seventy-one) square yards or thereabouts marked on the plan as plot No. 15 including the slope appertaining thereto and forming part of a piece of land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 406 and 442, New No. A/2280 and A/2329, Old Survey No. 38, New Survey No. 1/7066 and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward Nos. 3411 (1), 3411 (2), 3412, 3413 and 3414 and Street Nos. 224, 1-24 and 1 and 2 and 3 Forjett Street and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by Plot No. 14 on the South by the Public Road newly constructed on the West by Plot No. 16 and on the North by the proposed Road and further on Plot No. 9.

Dated this 19th day of March, 1920.
PURNANAND & CLUBWALLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9536

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MERWANJI MUNCHERJI CAMA in his own right and Messrs. KHERSHEDJI DHUNJIBHAI SHROFF, JEHANGIR HORMUSJI CAMA, KAIKHUSHROO HORMUSJI CAMA and JAMSHEDJI POCHAJI CAMA, the Surviving Trustees of two Indentures of Settlement, both dated 21st day of October, 1918, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PRO

All that piece or parcel of Pens land now redeemed, situate at Mo Road, in Bombay, in the Registr District of Bombay, containing surement 9,371 square yards or and registered in the Books of t of Land Revenue under Old Nos. Nos. 1566-1582, Old Survey Nos. 29 Survey Nos. 1/7175 and 1/7175, the bungalow, dwelling house and all buildings standing thereon, and bounded on the East partly by the said Mount Napean Road and partly by the property of Nowroji Dhunjibhoy, on the West partly by Government land and partly by the property of M. A. Jinnah, on the North by Mount Napean Road and on the South by the property of Bai Manibai, widow of Jairam Khadda, and which premises are assessed under D Ward No. 3267 and Street Nos. 6-8.

Dated this 19th day of March, 1920.
MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9567

WANTED

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Price Rs. 3-12. Liberal Commission to Agents and Booksellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANG-DHAR, 56, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client, Mr. ABDOOL HOOSAIN NOORBHAI MADRASWALLA has contracted to sell to another client of ours Mr. ABDOOL TYEB ABDOOL HOOSAIN, the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim thereto or any part thereof, by way of inheritance, mortgage, charge, gift, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date whereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or bungalow No. 26, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Santacruz, Taluka Salsette, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra and District of Thana, containing by admeasurement 2,447 square yards or thereabonts, and registered as Plot No. 7, in the final Town Planning Scheme, Santacruz No. 1, and in Plan No. 1 annexed thereto as sanctioned by Government under Government Notification General Department No. 4024 dated the 16th May, 1919, and published at page 1237 in part I of Bombay Government Gazette dated 22nd May, 1919, and which is bounded as follows:—*that is to say on or towards the West by* final plot No. 8 belonging to Devji Malji, on or towards the East by Public Road, on or towards the North partly by final plot No. 6 belonging to Abdool Hossein Mahomedally and partly by final plot No. 9 belonging to Nadirshaw Dossabhoy and on or towards the South by final plot No. 18 belonging to Nagesh Sadu bin Wagh and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Vendor.

Dated this 19th day of March, 1920.

JEHANGIR & SEERVAI.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

9561

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the HONGKONG SPINNING and MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd., have agreed to sell their whole concern including the immoveable properties described firstly and secondly in the Schedule hereunder Written with the Mills, buildings, standing thereon and all their machinery, spare parts etc., to our client Mr. POORANMALL GOOLJEE SINGHANEE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant any person having any claim or interest by way of inheritance, gift, sale, lease, mortgage, share, charge, lien, easement or otherwise affecting the said properties or any one of them or any part thereof is hereby required to give notice thereof in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 56, Esplanade Road Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and all such claims, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of vacant Foras, land, situate near Chinchpoogley Road passage in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two thousand and thirteen square yards and five-ninths of a square yard which said premises are with the other land and premises adjoining thereto assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 58-59-288, New No. 13557, Old Survey Nos. 424 and 425 and New Survey No. 13629 and by the Municipality under Ward F. No. 5th-56 Street Nos. 1-7 and is bounded on the North by the property of the Hongkong Mills Co., Ltd., on the South by the property of Bomanji Bhicaji Meherji and Goolbai widow of Maneckji Sorabji Powvalla and beyond that by that of Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit on the West by the property of the Great Eastern Mills Coy., Ltd., and on the East by a public Road.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement twenty-five thousand and eleven square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 58,59 and 288, situate on the Southern side of a public passage near Chinchpoogley Road in the Subdistrict of Mandvee in the Island of Bombay and bounded on the East by a public passage on the West partly by the property of Haji Gool Mahomed Haji Abdul Rahiman partly by the property of the late Haji Mahomed Haji Abdul Karim and partly by the property of Haji Abdul Caddo and on the South by the property of Manekji Sorabji Powvalla.

Dated this 18th day of March, 1920.

PURUSHOTTAMRAI & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

9562

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. S. B. BILLIMORIA and P. E. PATEL have contracted with our client Mr. ESOOFALLI MOOMADALLY LOTIA for the absolute sale to him free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease lien, charge, or otherwise, howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuages, tenements, and dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the West side of Merewether Road in Bombay in the Registration Sub District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2068 1/9 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue and Taxes under Ward Nos. Municipal [illegible] and Street No. 35 E to 35 (S. T. S. [illegible]) by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 9560 and registered as follows:—i.e., to say on or towards the East by Merewether Road on or towards the West by the Pullock Road on or towards the North partly by the land in the occupation of Ardeshir Framji and Framroze Ardeshir Vakil and partly by land in the occupation of the Trustees of the Bowen Methodist Episcopal Church and on or towards the South by land in the occupation of Mr. Abraham Ezra.

Dated this 19th day of March, 1920.

ISHVARLAL K. DESAI
For Messrs. Bhaishankar Kanga & Girdharlal.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

9578

IMPORTERS

OF ALL SORTS OF TYPTWRITERS AND ASSESSORIES.

Rebuilt Remington and Oliver Typewriters are offered to the Public at a reduced price to make room for February shipment. A trial solicited.

Mangaldas Dayabhai & Coy

72, Apollo Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GOSWAMI MAHARAJSHRI DWARKESH LALJI SHRI VALLABHRAIJI MAHARAJ has contracted to sell to the Purchaser who is our client the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or interest thereto or therein or in or to any part thereof, either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien trust or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 65 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land at Monze Poisar Taraf Malad, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, known as Vanichi Mahal bearing the following numbers:

Survey No.	Pot No.	Paini No.	Area	Assessment.
91	8	8	7 acres and 29 gunthas	Rs. 5-10-0
Do.	10	10	17 gunthas	„ 0-4-0

and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by Ghorebunder Road on or towards the West Government Forest on or towards North Khoti Land, and on or towards the South Public Road.

Dated this 19th day of March, 1920.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.
9570 Purchaser's Attorneys.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS.
23, Churchgate Street.

SALE OF SOAPS, SHAVING CREAM, POWDER ETC. ON SATURDAY, 20TH MARCH, 1920.

The BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms 23, Churchgate Street, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) on SATURDAY, the 20th March, 1920, a large quantity of English Soaps, Powder, Shaving Soap and Cream, by order of the Office concerned:—

There will also be a sale of Household Furniture and Jewellery.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.
Auctioneers.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MUGHBHAT CROSS LANE AT KANDAWADI.

On SUNDAY, the 21st March, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will, under instructions from Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Solicitors for Bai Ratanbai, widow of Mangaldas Pranjivandas and Bai Kashi, daughter of Shivdas Parmanandadas, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned valuable landed property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Government Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate on the South side of Mughbhat Cross Lane in the Island and Registration District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 215 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 152, New Nos. 1398 and 1412; Old Survey No. 502 and New Survey Nos. 7639 and 7640 and assessed by the Municipality under "D" Ward Nos. 557 and 558, Street Nos. 17 and 18 and bounded on or towards the North by the Mughbhat Cross Lane, on or towards the East by the property of Jagannath Appaji deceased on or towards the South by the property of Naravan Balaji and on or towards the West by the property of Bhikoba Laxman.

Further particulars conditions of sale and inspection of title deeds can be had of Messrs Motichand and Devidas, Solicitors at their office at 121, Medows Street, Fort, or the undersigned.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th March 1920.

J. S. MODY & Co.

26, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

BONA-FIDE SALE

Grand Auction Sale of Superior Silk, Cotton and Woollen Piece-goods from Bhavnagar State.

Rare Opportunity to Private Gentlemen, Tailors and Outfitters and Dealers in Piece Goods.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 20th March and the following days, at 2-30 p.m (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the parties concerned:—

A large quantity of superior woollen, silk and cotton piece-goods, choicely selected and collected by His Highness the late Maharaja Sir Bhavsinghji, K.C.S.I., of Bhavnagar in lots to private users, taillors and outfitters and dealers

The above is on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

Fine Opportunity to Rajas, Nawabs and Gentlemen to decorate their Palaces and Drawing Rooms.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 21st March, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 21st day of March, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Club Road, Byculla opposite the Turf Club Office very valuable teak and blackwood household furniture, etc., comprising sliding dining table, chairs, handsome side-board, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meat-safes, rich glass, porcelain and plated-ware marble top tables, fancy teopoys, tapestry lined suite, Chesterfield sofas, easy chairs, handsome cabinets, rich table ornaments, carpets, pictures, iron bedsteads, mirror and panel door almirahs, clothes and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables long arm easy chairs, sofas, chairs, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of a Gentleman; leaving the station.

Catalogues are published and property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th March, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MODY CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY NEAR THE DHOBI GHAT LEADING TO THE MAHALAXMI RAILWAY STATION OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

On MONDAY, the 22nd instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises under the instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the owner the following valuable landed property:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold Land together with the messuages tenements and buildings standing thereon, situate near the Dhobi Ghat near Mahalaxmi, without the Fort, in Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement, Four "Kashees" (one hundred and ninety-eight square yards) according to the Sublease and the former title, deeds but two hundred and ten square yards according to recent actual measurement or thereabouts and numbered 84/6, 84/6, 84/3 and 84/3 in the plan of the Leasehold Premises of which the present piece forms, a part and bounded on the North formerly by Government ground and now by Haines Cross Road leading to the Mahalaxmi Railway Station (Dhobi Ghat) on the South by the property of the SubLessor or Fazandar on the East by the property of Rahim Ebrahim Jawallanee, and on the West by the property of Pestonji Cowasji Kapadia and which said messuages tenements dwelling houses or buildings are registered by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes of Bombay under G Ward No. 48 (28) and Street No. 48AA. and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 3422.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the owner at their office in Ash Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.

No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 521.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms, at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, household furniture and sundry articles:—

Furniture, such as drawing room suites, mirror door almirahs, dressing and writing tables, teakwood chairs, fancy teapoys, cupboards, sideboard, etc., etc.

Lady's Canvas Shoes, partition screens.

AT 2-30 p.m. (S. T.)

1 rubbertyred glass-fronted office shigram.
1 rubber-tyred shigram.
1 rubber-tyred victoria and horse
Second-hand bicycles.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th March 1920.

BENNETT & CO.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Ars Crawford Markets, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th March 1920, at 8 a.m. (S. T.), the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughterhouses, Band for 12 months, from 1st April, 1920, to 31st March, 1921.

For further particulars and conditions of sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the Office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the Undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 20th March, 1920.

FOR MILLS AND FACTORIES

SCANDINAVIA M. C. M COTTON BELTING

For Main Driving and all Classes of Machinery.

It is the Pioneer of Solid Woven Cotton Belts of British Manufacture.

Avoid cheap substitutes (offering in market) which are only of temporary duration.

BOMBAY TRADING CO.

Baria Building, Pydownie,
BOMBAY.

FAVOURITE
Because
FAITHFUL
The Star

SEALING WAX

Please ask your Stationer for it.

Sole Agents:

N Lallubhai & Co.,

13, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1838. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road Bombay.

FRIDAY—From 1st March, 1918, MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY, at 2-30 p.m. Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring car, Rs. 2,503; 2 seater runabout Rs. 2,350. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 747. Telegram "Autoford."

EDUCATIONAL.

MUSIC—Wanted PUPILS by certified and qualified music-teacher in Vidin, Piano, Mandoline, etc., sistematically taught and coached up for T. C. L. exames. Apply Box No. 268, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9593

MISCELLANEOUS.

FACTS.—We wish to present for your consideration some real Facts regardin Typewriters and Accessories. Do not fail write to us when in the market for Typewriters. Olivers, Remingtons, Rex, Fox Fox Portable, etc. A trial order will mak you a regular customer. Write to-day fo List, sent free, you lose nothing. STANDARI TYPEWRITING Co., Importers of Typewriters and Accessories, 259/261, Hornby Road opp. Messrs. Cox & Co., Fort.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED for a Commercial office, a good SHORTHAND TYPIST. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating salary expected to Box No, 255, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 9509.

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WANTED—EXPERT for Celluloid Factory. Apply Box No. 233, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9411

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WANTED—GRADUATES and MATRICS for Dharmaj High School. State terms to PURSHOTHAM V. PATEL, Secretary, Baroda, Mahajan Lane. 8833

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TO-NIGHT at 9-30, p. m,

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

Presents

The New Bandman Comedy Company 1920

A well Selected Company

of

First Class Artistes

presenting the

LATEST LONDON SUCCESSES.

To-day, Saturday, March 20th, at 9-30 p.m.

To-morrow, Matinee, Sunday 21st March, at 5-30 p.m.

"Nothing but The Truth"

The record success from the Savoy Theatre.

Monday, 22nd March, at 9-30 p.m.

Tuesday, 23rd March, at 9-30 p.m.

"THE NAUGHTY WIFE"

The Sparkling Comedy.

ed. & Thurs. 24th & 25th

"Sacred & Profane Love"

Fri. & Sat. 26th & 27th

"Lord Richard in the Pantry"

Booking at ROSE & Co. up to 1 p, m. After 4 p,m. at the Theatre. Seats booked by Tel No. 288 must be taken up before 9-15 p. m.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

TO-NIGHT at 9-30

"FANTASTICS"

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A CLEVER COMBINATION OF HUMOUR, SONG & DANCE PRESENTED IN AN UNCONVENTIONAL MANNER.

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To-Day Matinee and To-Night.

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Sun., Mon. & Tues. nights.

Prices Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, & 1.

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Picture Programme

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

Splendid New Picture Bill FROM SUNDAY.

A MOST POWERFUL ATTRACTION by the Middle of April

THE RUSSIAN GRAND OPERA COY.

83 Artistes including
20 Principal Artistes
50 Chorus & Ballet.

Opera Coy's own Orchestra.

BOX PLAN WILL OPEN SHORTLY.

At Enhanced Prices

From Rs. 10 Downwards.

LOOK TWO NIGHTS ONLY!!

To-night at 9-30 p. m.

Shellar's Royal Circus

BEHIND CHARNI ROAD STATION.

(100 ANIMALS) and (30 ARTISTS)

SATURDAY & SUNDAY

Matinee at 5 p. m. (S. T.)

Children will be admitted at Half Rates

ON SATURDAY ONLY

20 ITEMS AT EACH PERFORMANCE.

A needful will be presented by Bombay friends to Proffessor Sheller on Saturday night.

SUNDAY 21ST MARCH 1920.

Jamshed Navroji Holiday—last two specia preformances at 5 p.m. and 9-30 p.m. (S. T.)

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

No Cinema To-day at 6-30

To-morrow at 9-45 p. m.

From Monday to Friday at 6-30 p. m.

"Women Who Win"

The 5-Reel British Photoplay,

A Romantic Drama

in which

Her Majesty Queen Mary, Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, Her Royal Highness Princess Victoria, Her Royal Highness The Crown Princess of Sweden.

A ROMANTIC DRAMA

WOMEN WHO WIN

Lady Patricia Ramsay (Princess Patricia of Connaught) Graciously appear.

TO-DAY BEGINS

THE MEMORABLE SECOND WEEK

of William Fox's Master-Production, costing absolutely 30 lakhs of Rupees.

"ALADDIN"

AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP!

See the blissful, peaceful denouncement of the Romantic Love of a Tailor's lad for a Sultan's charming Princess! See how the dashing, plucky boy reaches the goal of his ambition, and wins the sweetting little Sultana through the Magic Lamp.

THE SECOND INSTALMENT

is a continuous feast of Splendour, Grandeur and Dazzling Magnificence.

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers (Bombay) rejoice to record in public their grateful acknowledgements for the immense patronage which the Bombay Cinema-going public have given to this their second Million-Dollar gigantic Super-Picture by William Fox. The Past Week, the First Week, was an uninterrupted, unprecedented record-breaking success. People are infatuated with

ALADDIN

Bombay talks of nothing else just now! William Fox is the rage. Alladdin has outclassed even "Cleopara." Continuous streams of audiences, show after show, bear testimony to the inconceivable popularity of this colossal Film.

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(New Churney Road)

The concluding 5 parts—6000 feet—to-night.

A scenic Film and a Comedy in the Programme.

Two Special Prizes

Matinee Shows To-day at 3-30 and 5-30 p. m, (S, T,) Rest of the Shows at; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p. m. (S.T.)

READ CAREFULLY.

Sunday to-morrow—the 21st March—is

JAMSHEDI NAOROZE

Public Holiday—At the earnest and pressing requistions from our numerous we patrons are screening

ONLY FOR ONE DAY—TO-MORROW

SUNDAY

entire Photo-Spectacle of

"ALADDIN"

from end to end—from beginning to finish—all the ten reels—12,000 feet—complete.

MIND YOU

THIS IS TO BE ONLY FOR TOMORROW—

JUST FOR ONE DAY!!

Very costly toys and saries and scarfs will be distributed as prizes in the First Three Shows.

Never again will you get any chance of seeing this magnificent Photo-drama in its entirety —so take this tip and make no other engagements

ON SUNDAY

This Film shall not be repeated in the 3rd Week

Take note of our Special Timings' for To-morrow—Sunday: 3; 5; 7; 8-45; 10-30 p, m, (S. T.)

Take note of our Special Rates for To-morrow: Box Rs. 2; Sofa Re. 1-8; Fist Class Re. 1. Upper Class 12 Annas; Second Class 8 Annas; Third Class 4 Annas.

Children under fourteen will be admitted at Half Rates on Sunday to-morrow only during the 3 p. m. show when costly toys will be given away as prizes.

In the 5 p.m. and 7 p. m. shows, To-morrow—Sunday—Rich Saries and Scaris will be even away as prizes.

TO THOSE

Who have not seen the First Instalment of the Dashing Vitagraph Serial

THE **Woman** IN THE **Web**

Featuring beautiful **Hedda Nova** and handsome **J. Frank Glendon**

AT THE POPULAR SERIAL HOME

The Majestic

(Tram Terminus—Girgaum)

We strongly advice to start with the Second Instalment this Week

NOT YET TOO LATE

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The web of Direct women round the beautiful Heroine

The Daring Exploits of the handsome Hero proving therby the Blindness of Love

See

Thrills and Sensation Galore in THE Serial of the Season

Four Houses daily—5-15. 7-0, 8-45 & 10-30,

Prizes Saturday and Sunday at: 3-30 & 5-15.

AMUSEMENTS.

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THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY

PRESENTS

THE SENSATION OF THE YEAR—**OH BOY!**

In six smashing parts—an hour of Fun, Laughter and Frivolity

GIRLS AND GINGER!

THATS THE KEY—NOTE OF THIS FILMUSICAL COMEDY

WITH

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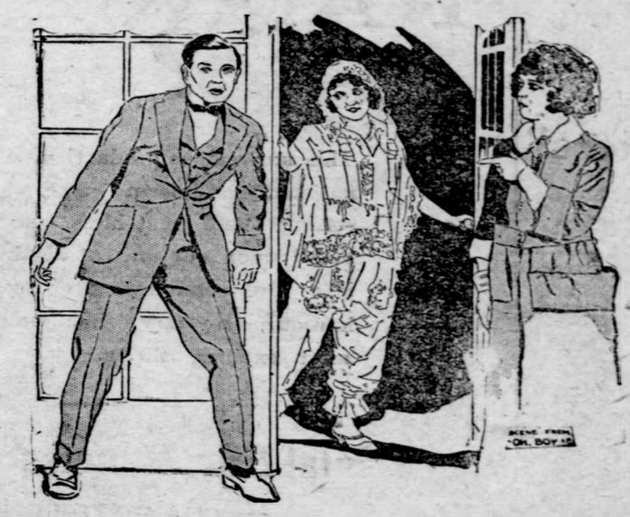

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5, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. Extra show on Sunday at 5-30 p.m.

Imperial--always a good show.

To-night **From Saturday 20th** **To-night**

Latest Thrills and Romance

FOR SEVEN WEEKS IN SNOWLAND.

Latest Vitagraph Serial

"Perils of Thunder Mountain"

FEATURING

Antoneo Moreno OF **House** OF **Hate** Fame

AND

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John Car, millionaire miner, strangely disappears on one of the mysterious mountains known as Madre, the peak of which is called Thunder Stranger yet was it that he lett a note referring to a will, weighted down by a stone at the top ofthis precipice. Why should a happy foster parent, to the pride of the mining country and the possessor of untold wealth, thus shuffle off apparently a suicide? Yet, strangest of all was the will. He asked his two nephews to work the nine mainly for the benefit of charity. What a test this imposed on these two may will be guessed. How did they meet it? And what was the secret behind it all, And why did a ghost hunt the hillsides shortly after John Carr's death—an earth-bound spirit to guard the gold hoard in the hills? At least such was the tale of miners. This consuming enigma is propounded in the very first chapter of "Perils of Thunder Mountain", a fifteen-episode serial of mines and millions and a Miss.

Don't fail to see

THIS WONDERFUL PHOTO-PLAY.

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SANDHURST ROAD, WEST.

Prize Shows at 3-30 & 5 p. m. on Staturday and Sunday. Other Shows at 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.

AMUSEMENTS.

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Special Show for Schools and Colleges at 4 p. m. daily at 4, 6-30 & 9-30 p. m.

Under the Distinguished Patronage and in the Presence of

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd.

His Excellency will introduce the Lecturer Dr. H. D. GIRDWOOD

The MAN who actually faced death to take the Film—

WITH THE

"Empire's Fighters"

The Greatest of All War Films.

By kind permission H. E. the Governor's Band will perform.

(In aid of the Imperia lRelief Fund)

Sir Pertabsingh and Maharaj of Rutlam at the front with the Jodhpur Lancers.

YOU SEE:

Trench warfare at close quarters—Thousands of Gurkhas charging—The Leicesters going over the Top—The Man chestors in action—Capture of German trenches, and many thrilling and amusing incidents.

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The absorbing story of these wonderfu pictures graphically told by Dr. Girdwood, who actually took them in the firing line.

For sheer grim realism these pictures have never been equalled—they stir the blood and stimulate the imagination.

Popular Prices for 9-30 Shows.

From Sunday to Friday, Rs. 5 downwards

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Booking at S. Rose & Co., upto 1 p.m, after 4 p. m. at the Theatre.

"Dr. Girdwood gives all his receipts from the films to Charity, and Dr. Girdwood will be grateful for all subscriptions for his branch of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund, and all such donations sent to His Excellency the Governor will be acknowledged in the Press."

In aid of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund.

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TO-DAY, TO-MORROW & MONDAY ONLY at 4, 6, 8 & 10 p. m.

SPECIAL SHOW FOR SCHOOLS & COLLEGES at 4 p. m. DAILY.

AN EXCEPTIONAL ATTRACTION

WITH THE

"Empire's Fighters"

Depicting the Work of the Indian Expeditionary Force in France.

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The MAN who actually faced death to take the FILM

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The Greatest of All War Films.

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This stupendous production, with internationally known caste, elaborate settings and matchless execution, is based upon our ancient Mythology and is a rare combination of love, pathos, humour, mystery, intrigue and the most exciting thrills.

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TRY IT TO-NIGHT.

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GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

IN AID OF THE CHILDREN'S WELFARE FUND.

and

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On SUNDAY, 21st March, 1920.

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Music, Comic Plays, Dramas, Conjuring tricks, Feats of strength, Tableaus, etc., by the students of the Grtat Medica College.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 5, 2

Unreserved, Re. 1.

Tickets can be had from the Clerk Anatomy Hall, Grant Medical College or at the door.

Last Week! Last Performances!!

Under the kind Patronage of

H. H. the Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwar of Baroda

THE

Gandharva Natak Mandali

will perform at

The New Elphinstone Theatre, Gant Road.

Saturday, 20th March, 1920, at 8 p.m. (S.T.)

Sangit] **SHARDA** [5 Acts

Sunday, 14th March, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

Sangit] **VIDYAHARAN** [Acts 3.

Tickets can be had at the Mandali's residence, Narshankarshet's Temple, Tardev Road,

K. P. PANDIT, MANAGER.

The company will go to Poona by the end of the month.

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Best opportunity to medical men, Chemists, Druggists and Medical Institutions. Can be had from

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Sparking Plugs, Platinum Contact Screws, Stip-rings. Carbureiter Needles, Jets, Choke-tubes, Acretylene Generators, Electric Side, Head and Tail Lights, Master Vibrators, etc., etc., etc.

Our articles do credit to us and give

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Full Jewelled Lever Watch

SQUARE OR OCTAGON.

Silver case	— —	Rs. 25
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14 ct. ,,	— —	,, 57
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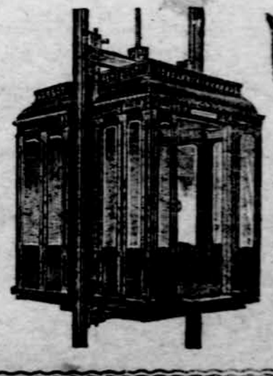

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, March 19.

The disturbance over Punjab caused nearly general rain or snow in Kashmir and the Punjab hills and rain in the North Punjab plains with local falls in the Nort-West Frontier Province and east Rajputana. There have also been a few falls of rain south Burma coast and in the Central Provinces west.

The chief amounts: Victoria Point three quarters of an inch, Sialkot a half, Rawalpindi three quarters, Murree, Srinagar one, Sonamarg four, Peshawar three-quarters. Cherat three, Seoni a quarter.

The disturbance was less marked to-day and is passing eastwards. The temperature has fallen to below the normal in Baluchistan, North Punjab and the surrounding hills.

Forecast: A decrease of rain in North-West India.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 18th Mar. 1920.

Names of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.833 inches.
Temperature of Air	81.1 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74.0 ,,
Dew Point	70.9 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.71 %
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10)	0.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	88.2 ,,
Minimum do. do.	73.5 ,,
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NE, ENE, WNW
Average Velocity of Wind	119 Miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER: Bombay Mean time	Depth on Still	LOW WATER: Day of Month	Bombay Mean time	Depth on Still
	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in
Fri.	19	m 0 5	26 1	13	m 8 3	18 2
Sat	20	m 11 2 / 11 32a	27 2 / 28 9	20	m 5 6 / 5 12a	16 0 / 16 6
Sun.	21	m 0 0a	27 10	21	m 5 30 / 5 54a	15 7 / 14 7
Mon.	22	m 0 4 / 0 32a	28 11 / 29 1	22	m 6 13 / 6 51	14 2 / 16 0
Tues	23	m 0 40 / 1 20a	28 9 / 28 11	23	m 6 49 / 7 12a	16 5 / 17 6
Wed.	24	m 1 1 / 1 44a	28 4 / 28 5	24	m 7 28 / 7 56a	14 8 / 18 1
Thu.	25	m 2 0 / 2 55a	28 3 / 27 7	25	m 8 11 / 8 45a	15 3 / 19 2

March 19 (Friday) Sunrise 6h. 47m Sunset 6h 49m
,, 20 (Saturday) ,, 6h 43m. ,, 6h 50m
,, 21 (Sunday) ,, 6h. 42m. ,, 6h. 50m
,, 22 (Monday) ,, 6h 54m. ,, 6h. 45m
,, 23 (Tuesday) ,, 6h 40m. ,, 6h. 51m
,, 24 (Wednesday) ,, 6h 39m ,, 6h. 51m
,, 25 (Thursday) ,, 6h 39m ,, 6h. 51m

Phase of the Moon:—

Full Moon	5d	8h.	6 m a. m.
Last Quarter	12d.	11	27 4m p. m.
New Moon	20d.	4m.	25 m p. m.
First Quarter	27d.	0h	1 m a. m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 19th March, 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.78in. of rain and Lahore 0.09in. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in slight defect and night temperature is in excess in the east Punjab. Day temperature is 13 deg. below normal in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded except at Mainpuri. Temperature is above normal both by day and night in the west of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur reports 0.11in. of rain and Ajmer 0.14in. Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is above normal in Rajputana and lower Sind, but is in defect in upper Sind. Day temperature is in excess at Jaipur; night temperature is above the average in Sind and north Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is generally above normal in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Day temperature is in excess in north Gujarat; night temperature is generally above the average in Kathiawar and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear except at Raipur, where it is overcast. Humidity is in excess at a few stations. Day temperature is above the average except in the western districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear in the north and are lightly or moderately clouded in the south. The air is somewhat damper than usual at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is above normal in east Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan, but is below normal elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess at Ahmednagar.

General Remarks:—The western disturbance has caused local rainfall in the north Punjab and nearly general light rainfall associated with thunderstorms in north-east Rajputana, but has weakened considerably and is moving away eastwards. Conditions continue favourable for thunderstorms in the Central Provinces and Hyderabad. Temperature has fallen below normal in the north of Baluchistan and of the Punjab.

Isolated showers may occur in the United and the Central Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 18th March, 1920:—

The western disturbance has moved into the Punjab and is well marked. It has caused local snow in Kashmir and rain in the North-west Frontier Province and Baluchistan with a few falls in the north Punjab. Chief amounts are:—Sonamarg three quarters of an inch; Peshawar one and a half; Quetta, Chaman, Kalat a quarter.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON FRIDAY, THE 19th MAR. 1920.

STATIONS	Temp in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Rainfall: Hrs. of day	Rainfall: 8 hrs	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total 1st Nov. to date	Rainfall: Departure 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN GULF—							
Bushire	65.7	59.0	12	—	0.91	4.08	+0.08
Do. ( )	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jask	89.1	66.0	24	—	0.07	4.57	+3.21
Do. ( )	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Muskat	82.0	73.8	55	—	0.82	3.46	—2.46
Do. ( )	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PUNJAB—							
Multan	84.5	61.7	75	—	1.98	4.51	+0.51
Rawalpindi	78.0	54 6	85	0.78	7.12	9.48	+0.48
Lahore	83.0	62 4	51	0.09	3.24	4.69	+0.69
Murree	60.0	42 2	92	—	1.77	3.03	+0.03
Ambala	83.0	60.0	53	—	4.06	5.98	+0.98
Delhi	84.0	52.0	55	—	2.12	2.73	—0.73
UNITED PROVINCES							
Agra	90.7	56 5	34	—	1.87	2.14	+0.14
Mainpuri	89.0	54.0	40	—	1.55	1.62	—0.62
Jhansi	91.0	54.0	47	—	0.94	1.26	—0.74
Cawnpore	89.0	59.7	46	—	1.81	2.17	—0.83
Allahabad	91.0	59.5	40	—	0.95	1.23	—1.23
SIND & RAJPUTANA							
Jacobabad	96.0	0.0	27	—	0.78	1.03	—0.28
Karachi	79.0	78.1	87	—	0.45	2.08	—0.98
Ajmer	88.0	58.0	34	0.14	2.53	3.18	+1.18
Jaipur	89.0	57.0	18	0.11	2.60	3.12	+1.12
Kotah	92.0	63.0	32	—	1.99	2.80	+0.80
Mount Abu	79.0	60.0	18	—	0.78	0.88	—0.88
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—							
Rajkot	85.0	64.7	79	—	0.06	0.42	—0.42
Dwarka	80.0	72.0	84	—	1.67	2.40	+0.40
Veraval	84.0	65.8	58	—	0.76	0.92	+0.92
Halkot	94.0	61.0	66	—	2.10	3.64	+1.64
Bhavnagar Para	87.4	66.5	84	—	3.03	4.29	+2.29
Surat	86.0	66.1	60	—	4.00	4.63	+0.63
Ahmedabad	99.4	67.0	67	—	1.50	1.96	+0.96
Deesa	99.2	64.0	57	—	0.00	0.46	—0.46
Neemuch	88.1	62.0	33	—	3.13	4.27	+2.27
Indore	93.1	63.1	39	—	4.89	5.88	+3.88
CENTRAL PROVINCES							
Jubbelpore	89.9	62.8	32	—	1.16	1.51	—1.51
Saugor	91.8	58.8	23	—	0.69	1.50	—1.50
Hosangabad	94.9	67.2	27	—	3.68	4.60	+1.60
Khandwa	99.5	68.5	19	—	4.60	5.20	+2.20
Akola	104.4	68.1	21	—	1.71	2.25	—0.25
Amraoti	94.8	71.7	19	0.23	2.91	3.90	+0.90
Nagpur	98.7	68.8	84	—	0.8	1.6	—1.6
Chanda	99.0	76 8	65	—	1.10	1.48	—1.48
Raipur	94.2	66.3	32	—	0.15	1.78	—1.78
KONKAN—							
Bombay	86.6	73.5	74	—	1.90	4.86	+0.86
Ratnagiri	87.1	71.3	40	—	0.73	0.92	—0.92
Marmugoa	89.3	74.1	68	—	3.81	4.67	+1.67
Karwar	88.7	74.0	87	—	3.11	4.87	+1.87
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—							
Malegaon	100.7	69 9	23	—	1.83	2.73	+0.73
Ahmednagar	99.0	66 6	27	—	4.13	5.86	+2.86
Poona	101.0	59.4	33	—	2.53	4.27	+1.27
Sholapur	102.6	70.0	23	—	2.79	4.05	+1.05
Bijapur	100.6	69 8	36	—	2.49	3.49	+1.49
Belgaum	98.6	61 2	49	—	2.37	3.59	+0.59
Aurangabad	98.8	74.7	15	—	3.14	4.70	+1.70
Nizamabad(Indor)	104.7	79.8	66	—	1.57	2.05	+0.05
Hyderabd	98.5	78.0	74	—	3.91	4.92	+0.92
MALABAR & CEYLON							
Mangalore	91.4	79.3	74	—	3.31	5.77	+3.77
Calicut	89.8	76.1	81	—	10.46	12.70	+12.70
Cochin	91.1	79.0	75	—	19.70	19.41	+9.41
Colombo	89.6	73.7	93	—	25.87	25.70	—0.70
SOUTH INDIA—							
Madras	91.1	77.2	81	—	11.78	4.91	
Pamban	87.5	79.5	46	—	6.31	3.82	
Cuddalore	92.1	76.1	49	—	9.68	4.66	
Nagapattam	90.4	74.9	76	—	25.94	6.16	
Trichinopoly	97.8	66.4	19	—	7.26	2.89	
Coimbatore	97.8	66.1	69	—	0.61	0.76	
Palamcottah	99.5	69.1	70	—	21.91	12.84	
Negapatam	88.0	78.5	69	—	53.55	23.38	

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 19th March 1920 was 30.099 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F all aneroid readings should be increased by 132 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0.10 inch for every 16 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

The Economic & Financial Review.

A LAME DEFENCE.

(BY "KRISTODAS.")

Nobody will envy the Hon. the Finance Minister the peculiar position he occupies at present. A succession of steps is being taken by the Government introducing serious modifications and alterations in the currency and exchange policy of the country. These modifications, no matter through what motives they have been introduced, have dislocated the trade and industries of the country and introduced a feeling of unsettlement in the world of commerce and industry, which is fraught with disastrous consequences to the general progress of the country. The public at large cares very little whether it is the Secretary of State or the Government of India, who is ultimately responsible for such changes and modifications. They feel the adverse effects of unsettling changes and conclude that the authorities are responsible for them. The Finance Minister to the Government of India comes in, therefore, for his share of criticism, which a dissatisfied and angry public naturally pours out against the offending officialdom. There is one thing to be noted in our public life and it is that both the officials and public leaders are extremely thin-skinned. Not even one-tenth of the strong language being used in Great Britain and other Western countries, is in vogue here among our public men and yet there is often a chorus of protest against what is called extravagance of language in use on the platform and in the Press. The Hon. Mr. Hailey does not relish the criticism levelled against the Government and put up a long defence at a recent meeting of the Imperial Council. It must be said that he began very well, putting both the sides of the case and presenting arguments in a reasoned spirit. Unfortunately his resentment got the better of him and he concluded with a peroration which was based on the principle of *argumentum admisericordiam*, and which was neither graceful nor cogent. He seriously asked against whom the charge of "organised loot" was brought forward and proceeded to name some of the distinguished men, who held the portfolio of Finance before him. It was entirely overlooked by him that it was not against any individual official that the charge of "organised loot" was brought, but that the whole policy of the Government of India and the British Government was condemned as tending to favour the claims of Great Britain more than those of this country. Who that has read the history of British India, will demur to accepting this statement? Throughout the whole period of the British rule a consistent policy has been followed to subordinate the claims of this country to those of the United Kingdom. The British people have not committed anything heinous in following such a policy. Nor can it be said that we would have followed any other policy if we had been in their position. It is this aspect of government of one country, by another which is pointed out as one of the demoralising effects of Imperialism. The fact is that from the earliest times of British connection with its killing of our cotton and other industries down to the present times with the talk about Imperial Preference the policy has been based on the same principles. Several of the Britishers have been frank enough to say that they have not come here to be philanthropists, others like the Hon. Mr. Hailey take offence at the criticism and wants to make the Indian people believe that the bureaucracy has only one thought—"to serve India"! If the somewhat severe expression "organised loot" came into vogue on whom did the responsibility lie? Surely on the shoulders of a Government, which sold reverse councils without any plausible reason and allowed the banks to make a profit of 3d. per rupee, caused capital to be drained away from the country at a time when it was required the most here, encouraged speculation of a wild and unrestrained character and above all caused a loss of several crores through these operations. Not only that but our reserves which were built at 1s. 4d., are being dissipated when the exchange is at 2s. 8d. and something lower now.

Is it a Loss?

The Hon. Mr. Hailey adopted a strange method of argument when he said that it was not the sale of reverse councils, which produced the loss, but that it was there all the time potentially and sooner or later it must become a reality. If this reasoning holds good, all our Insurance Companies and Charity Trusts, which hold Government Promissory notes of 3½ per cent., will have to write off as loss a terrible amount with the quotation at something lower than 60. There is no necessity for considering such a depreciation as loss, unless we sell off the securities and realise the proceeds. Similarly it is only the sale of reverse councils which is responsible for the giving away at 2.8, what was obtained at 1.4. Long has the Indian public been crying out for a transfer of our reserves from the United Kingdom to this country, but it was not done up to this time. It appears now that it is in contemplation to take this step at present, when the exchange stands so high and when the transfer will cost to India a tremendous loss. Our *amour propre* will be satisfied, but at what cost? The question is, as the Hon. Mr. Hailey puts it in the mouth of his critics, why these reserves were accummulated at all in the United Kingdom and not transferred to this country as it was fair and just to do? The old argument about India being a part of the British Empire is brought forward and the question Indians put, is answered by another question, "Are we to take all the profit of a rise in exchange and is England, which bore and for many years to come will continue to feel, the effects of by far the greatest share of the Empire's defence, alone to finance the loss which will occur in realising that profit" All these are delicate questions, but those who argue in this strain forget one essential fact that the burdens which England bore were in proportion to the gains which she would derive and the honour she would achieve. Being the greatest and biggest partner in the British Empire, it is but meet and proper that she should pay the piper in all such matters for generally she bears the tune. It is a fashion to talk and write as if India were rolling in wealth during the war period and made no sacrifices. Not only have we made both in men and materials greater sacrifices than any of the Colonies, but these sacrifices were intenser and keener for India because of her extreme poverty. India suffered immense losses during the war period and naturally expected that she would be allowed a free development of her trade and industries after the war. Not only has this not happened, but the manipulations in the currency and exchange policy have wrought deep harm on her.

The Hitch.

The Hon. Mr. Hailey has throughout his defence not been able to explain why a difference was at all necessary between the rate at which the Government sold the reverse councils and the rate at which banks were selling their bills. It was this difference which was responsible for the greatest amount of speculation and demoralisation and for the attacks on the Government policy. On this point he rested content with saying that the Government of India had kept the Secretary of State very fully informed of the feeling in India on the subject. We are much obliged to the Government for this interpretation of Indian feelings, but surely this does not amount to an explanation of the absurdity of the difference in rate. Another absurdity the Hon. Mr. Hailey could not explain was the differential treatment observed in the allotment of reverse councils. He simply said that it was a most difficult and invidious task and that he was ordering its discontinuance. This explanation, if explanation it be called, is again as cryptic and sphinx like as its predecessor. If the Hon. the Finance Minister is ordering the discontinuance, why was it begun at all? What were the exact reasons for such a discrimination? Who exercised the discretion? Was it the Deputy Controller of Currency here, or was it the Finance Department, or was it possible that the Secretary of State was directing the policy from London? In all the vulnerable points the defence put up is extremely lame and has not convinced anybody. Not only that, but there are some significant silences which practically admit the case of the opposite side.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Thursday, Mar. 11th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

		£	£
Total Bullion	.. ..	118,000,000	Inc. 2,400,000
Public Deposits	..	18,840,000	Dec. 3,800,000
Other do.	..	127,300,000	„ 8,100,000
Govt. Securities	..	40,400,000	„ 12,300,000
Other do.	..	92,100,000	„ 200,000
Notes and Gold	..	31,800,000	Inc. 700,000

The BANK RESERVE is 22⅝ of the Liabilities.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 11th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	..
„ Export to Great Britain..	21,000
„ „ to Continent	5,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	15 1/4
Demand Bills	3.75.00
Silver Commercial Bars..	121

New York, March 17th.

Futures at New York May	37.71

BOMBAY MARKET.

London, Mar. 11th.

Rents 3%	57 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	69 7/8
„ 2 months hence	70 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver:—Declined owing to Continental selling and firmness in American exchange.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 per cent since 6th Nov. 1919.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/s	5 3/4
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	5 15/16
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months..	6 1/4
„ „ „ 6 „	6 3/4
Interest day to day loans	2 1/2
„ 7 days market loans	4 3/8
Consols 2½%	49 5/8
Rupee Paper 3½%	63
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	80
Government Securities 3 %	49 3/4
Ex. On London at Paris, France	49.12

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	..	£25
Hongkong Bank	Ex. Divids.	£112½
National Bank	..	£82

WAR LOANS.

London, Mar. 11th.

Funding Loan 4 %	£69 1/2
Victory Loan 4 %	£79 1/2
5 % New	£82 11/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Mar. 11th.

WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe—62 lbs. Sellers	62
Barletta Russo—62 lbs..	..
Australian—61 lbs. Sellers	61
Wheat for Exports, Quarter	25,000,000

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Mar.-Apl. Quoted	£54½
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-Ship Mar.-Apl. Quoted	£51
Tone of Rapeseed:—Dull.	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Dull Quoted	£54½
Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) April-May Paid ..	£45
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Mar.-April Sellers	£21
Toria Rapeseed.—Feb.-Apl. Hull Sellers ..	£52½

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£119
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£108½
Copper Braziers	£167
Yellow Metal	18½
Hard Spelter	57

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java. C. & F. Calcutta Mar. Nominal	90
Do. Feb.-May Nominal ..	76
Do. Do. Aug.-Sept Nominal	76
Fine White Java. C. & F. Bombay Mar. Nominal	91/8
Do. Do. Aug.-Sept Nominal	77/8
Do. Do. Aug Sept Nominal	78

Tone:—Easier owing to improvement in sterling exchange.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Mar.-April Sellers	2/5 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar. Dull ..	2/6 1/4

Tone:—Easier.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

March 19.

In the Home markets the rise in New York, has continued and on 17th instant the closing quotation for May was 37.71. Liverpool cables are much more delayed and the latest to hand is the close of 11th instant, July being 24.38 and January 21.28. With such delay it is impossible to follow the Liverpool market, or to say what effect the advance in New York may have had there. Private cables state that the weather in America has been unfavourable for preparations for the New Crop.

Locally the tone of the market has been easier the last few days. The highest price of the week for Fully Good Broach, April-May was on Monday last, when it touched Rs. 507. On Wednesday it was down to Rs. 481, and yesterday the highest and lowest were Rs. 489 and Rs. 480, the market closing at Rs. 484. To-day the market is entirely closed.

The chief business of the week has been by Japanese houses, who, having bought freely up-country, have sold as hedges locally. Jobbers have been busy, and usually his sellers. An impression has gained ground in the bazaar that tenders of Broach cotton will go through, and as ready Broach is selling below the contract rate this has had a depressing effect on the market. In our opinion the impression is erroneous. Broach is coming in very slowly so far, and very few lots offered as ready are at all likely to pass in survey. However, as tenders can be made from 1st April, the question will be decided shortly. The difference between Fine Oomras May and Broach has widened to Rs. 75, and the difference between F. G. Bengal May and Broach is now Rs. 160. For the present we do not anticipate any material rise or fall, and Broach will probably fluctuate between Rs. 475 and Rs. 500 or so.

Ready cotton has been quiet, and prices are easier, but there is still some enquiry for high class lots, and stapled styles such as Sind-Americans and Cambodia. Ready Broach has sold at Rs 450 to Rs. 475, but the quality, as a rule, is not nice, in class and colour. Receipts of cotton into Bombay continue heavy, but in the total of 120,000 bales for the week, only 17,500 bales of Broach are included.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season:—

Growths.	For week ending 18th March 1920.	Total to date since September 1st. 1919-20.	1918-19.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandesh	9,181	267 785	123,047
Central India	9,622	129,038	76 785
Berars and Nuggar	5,128	143 231	61,353
Hyderabad Gaoranl	7.388	69,299	58,241
Berar	23 808	363 293	231 136
Central Provinces	3.744	172 950	122,444
Total Oomras ..	61 866	1,126,696	674 013
Dholleras	7,913	74,362	39 199
Broach	17,529	46,112	139 378
Compta and Dharwar	883	54,581	81 341
Western-Northerns	788	51,126	34 855
Bengals { NW. Provinces	3.714	157,289	72.747
Bengals { Rajputana	3,224	39,366	20 073
Sind-Punjab	23,904	216,827	225,662
Coomarda	102	3,132	2.602
Persian	294	1,531	1.996
Tinnevelly & Cambodia.. ..	93	19,951	38,117
American	Nil	Nil	Nil
Egyptian	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other sorts	195	11,230	9.351
Total ..	120,424	1,794,050	1,331 502

PETROLEUM.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY'S QUOTATIONS.

Snowflake ..	..150°	at Rs.	11 0 0 per case
White Rose ..	..150°	„	11 0 0 „
Chester ..	.. 75°	„	10 12 0 „
Monkey ..	..125°	„	9 8 0 „
Monkey Tins	..125°	„	8 2 0 2 tins.
Elephant Tins	..125°	„	7 15 0 2 „
Elephant Bulk	..125°	„	6 3 6 8 Imp. Gals.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY March 19.

BULLION.

Bar Gold.

Market was steady to firm during the week with a good demand for ready lots.

EXCHANGE.

Market was weak during the early part of the week, but later on at the lower level there were more export Bills offering and the market firmed up. It is generally believed that about the middle of next month, there may be large export business again.

T T on London 2/4.
D D on London 2/4 1/8.
Credit 3 Msd/a 2/5.
D D on France 540 frcs.
Credit 3 Msd/a 620 frcs.
T T on Japan Rs. 104½.
60 Days sight Rs. 96½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan 88.
5½ per cent War Loan due 1920-22 98/4
4 per cent Terminable Loan 80
4 per cent Conversion Loan 91.
3 per cent Paper 57/8.
4 per cent Port Trust long dated 69.
4 per cent Port Trust short dated 65.
4 per cent Municipal long dated 67.
4 per cent Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent City Improvement Trust long dated 64.
5 per cent Municipal Tansa 88.
5 per cent Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras 8 per cent.

SHARES.

Cotton mill shares have continued to monopolise the attention of the Stock Exchange systematically for weeks past and this week has been no exception. The phenomenal prosperity that environs the mill industry is on the lips of every body and the prevailing sentiment, that this boom in the textile trade bids fair to continue unhampered for months to come, keeps the Share Bazar in a state of great buoyancy.

This cheerful feeling is accentuated by the reports, with which the Stock Exchange is so frequently flooded, regarding the negotiations for the sale of certain mills. The progress of values on the market has been recently guided by such reports not unfrequently emanating from certain exploiters for the achievement of their own ends. Such reports have, in eight instances out of ten, proved absolutely groundless, with the result that indiscreet operators have burnt their fingers.

The market this week has been dominated mainly by a crop of such reports; and the strength and activity noticeable during the week are ascribed chiefly to these gossips. In the beginning of the week, it was persistently rumoured that the sale of Bombay Dyeing Mills about which negotiations were said to be in progress for some time had been completed. This report which found credence in some quarters sent up the share value of Bombay Dyeings Rs. 300 in a bound. Business was done on Saturday up to Rs. 4,250; but the reaction was equally rapid when it transpired that the rumour had no bottom.

In a similar manner, Manekji Petit shares have been rushed up to unprecedented heights. These shares which a few weeks ago, were available under Rs. 4,000 are now quoted at the outside of Rs. 8,000. If the reported negotiations culminate in the sale of the Mills there is no knowing to what height the share value may soar.

Reports of the nature above stated have influenced the values of Cotton Mill shares and in spite of settlement influences a good business has been recorded in several scrips at appreciable advances. Prominent among these has been Kohinoors whwich have been dealt in pretty unreservedly. The results of the Company's working for the past year have been highly satisfactory and justly the enthusiasm that had been evidenced for these shares for some months past. Having regard to the still prosperous times ahead the present quotation of Rs. 3,800 C D Rs. 400 ought naturally to appeal to buyers. Next to Kohinoors, there has been an active demand for Swadeshis, it being rumoured that the forthcoming half-year dividend would be a 6 per cent Preference share of Rs. 500, plus Rs. 100 in cash. The share value has already reached the lofty figure of Rs. 4,500, and in some quarters Rs. 5,000 is looked upon as a certainty. The Currimbhoy group has also come in for a good share of business and Fazulbhoys in particular chronicle a good rise.

The tone of prices is on the whole much steadier than when last reported, and although profit-taking may effect occasional set-backs a maintenance of the present values appears more than likely.

The miscellaneous section continues neglected with hardly any business to test prices.

FINANCE.

Money was in good demand. The Banks are paying 6½ per cent to 7 per cent for short deposits.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

The following is the statement of Liabilities & Assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd, Bombay, for the day ended 15th March 1920:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed Rs. ONE CRORE.	
„ Paid up	40,50,000
Reserve Fund	14,00,000
Fixed Deposits, Current Accounts, &c. ..	8,02,65,000
Sundries..	6,42,000
	8,63,17,000

ASSETS.

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	2,76,32,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	2,42,11,000
Bills Discounted	83,50,000
Sundries	7,31,000
Cash in hand, at Banks and Investments in Treasury Bills, War Bonds, Papers, Municipal Bonds, Debentures, &c. ..	3,52,74,000
	9,63,17,000

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 17.

The market for Jute Mill shares kept fairly steady to-day, without much business passing. There was a fair demand for coal shares with more buyers than sellers for certain favourite stocks. In the miscellaneous section, Cotton shares showed further improvement and Hupe Pipes, Russa Engineering and Reliance Fire Bricks also found buyers at higher rates.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Aurrung 9/8, Bengal 804, Bengal Giritih 26/4, Bhalgora 34/4, Burrakur 49, Gopalichuck 12, Ghusick 25/4, East India 38 small odd lot, Kesoonda 30/4, North Laikdih 10/4, New Kessurgarh 29, Sendra 31, Caledonian 10/12.

Jute:—Alliance Prefs 90, Anglo India 101 (Prefs.) Century 12/4, Howrah 45/8, Kamarhatty 8273, Kankurrah 693/8, Reliance 50/4 and Prefs. 102.

Miscellaneous:—Acme Oil 7/4, Allahabad Bank Prefs. 90, Behar Rice 9/8, Bengal Bridge and Bolts 6 Prem, British India Tobacco 10/8, British Ceylon Corporation 24/8, Buxa Timber 11/8, Burn and Co., 6 per cent. Pref. 86, Buktiapur Bihar Railway 61, Cliveden Coke 14 and 14/4 small lots, Central Provinces Cement 13/12, Dunbar Cotton 535, Hooghly Flour 45/4, Hatirkool Oil 19, Hupe Pipe 16, Indo Burma Tin 10/8, Indian Standard Wagon 15 Prem, Indian Iron and Steel (new) 9/8 Prem and (old) 9 Prem, Keshoram Cotton 14/12, Kumardhubi Engineering 34, Kesoram Rubber 8/12, C McKenzie and o., 12/4, New Ring Mill 200, Russa Engineering 250, Reliance Fire Brick and Pottery 28/8, Sara Serajgunj Railway 7/4, Sphere Insurance 912, Burma Finance 13.

Government Paper:—3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 59 and small lots at Rs. 59/8, War Bonds (short loans) 96 per cent. 1925 at 98 per cent. and 1928 Bonds at 99/4 per cent.

PIECE-GOODS.

March 19.

There has not been much activity in the Cloth Market during the past week, but rupee rates of standard cloths have been slightly firmer owing to the fall in the rate of exchange. Some wholesale demand for White goods for Delhi and Cawnpore has been in evidence and small lots have been sold at fair prices. Buyers have been realising that a lower range of values may not be experienced for some time to come, and have therefore been purchasing goods according to their requirements. The stringency in the money market has played an important part in the curtailment of the demand, otherwise, as stocks are scarce and in view of the strong position of the Manchester Market, the demand would have been brisk especially at this time of the season. Retail enquiry has been very poor, as the consumers have been buying only from hand to mouth. In Grey goods values have been nominally steady. White Mulls have shown some improvement in special styles. 28 inches Nainsooks have also appreciated in value to the extent of two annas per piece. White Shirtings have been firm and steady with little enquiry.

At a general meeting of the Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association held on the 1st instant, some members had expressed a desire to tender to the importing firms Reverse Councils against their purchases, as there was a difference of more than 3d. per rupee between the rate of Reverse Councils and that of demand drafts, which was considered to be a serious loss to the merchants. The Association under the circumstances addressed a circular letter to all the Importing Firms inquiring as to whether they would accept such Reverse Councils, and in case of any objection to that proposal, the alternative course suggested was that they should accept payments at the rate on which Reverse Councils were offered for sale.

As to the proposal to tender Reverse Councils to firms against purchases it is not found practicable for dealers to apply separately for a sufficient sum under present conditions, and with regard to the second suggestion, it has not been found feasible for the reason that a very large sum, equal to thirty per cent. of the amount under tender to the Government, has to be deposited in advance and when the allotment is made, the percentage is far below the requirements, and further if the tenders are made for amounts over and above the requirements, a risk is involved in case a large allotment is made. In the event of good export trade and a consequent rise in exchange.

The Cloth Markets were closed on Friday owing to the "Khilafat" day and will be closed on Saturday on account of the "Ramzan".

L. B. Holliday & Co., Ltd.

Huddersfield, ENGLAND.

Basic Colours

Acridine Yellow R, 2R
Auramine O Conc., O II
Basic Black G Conc., R Conc.
Basic Green B Conc., G Conc.
Bismarck Brown R, B Conc.
Chrysoidine R Powder, R Conc. Powder
Chrysoidine Y Powder, Y Conc. Powder
Indoine Blue.
Jute Black B Conc., G Conc.
Magenta Powder
Malachite G
Manchester Green Powder
Marine Blue H
Methylene Blue BB Conc., BB Ex. Conc., BBN, R Conc., R Extra Conc., RN, ZF Powder, ZF Conc., Crystals
Methylene Green B Paste
Methylene Violet 2B Conc., 2R Conc.
Methyl Violet 6B Extra, 2B Extra, R Extra, 2R Extra, 4R Extra, 6R Extra.
New Phosphine R
Phenylene Brown FD, FD Conc.
Russian Red
Safranine BFF
Safranine BS, BS Conc., BWS, BF Conc., G, G Con
Tannin Heliotrope.

Sulphide Colours

Thionone Black Paste.
Thionone Brilliant Blue G, R.
Thionone Brown, R, Conc., 2R Conc.
Thionone Dark Brown M
Thionone Deep Black P Conc.
Thionone Drab R G.
Thionone G Extra 2G, 6G
Thionone Indigo
Thionone Isa Blue
Thionone Khaki G
Thionone Navy Blue B Conc., 2B Conc
Thionone Printing Black New
Thionone Yellow G R

Mordant Colours

Alizarine Red 3B Paste
Anthracene Blue BP Paste, 2B Paste 2B Powder, 2BR Powder.
Anthraquinone Violet B Powder
Brilliant Chrome Violet 4B Paste
Diadem Chrome Blue, GN Extra, HB Extra, B Extra, B
Diadem Chrome Blue Black HB Extra
Diadem Chrome Green B
Diadem Chrome Red BR
Gambine G Extra Paste
Monochrome Brown H Paste, G Paste HN Paste, GN Paste
Monochrome Grey WB
Monochrome Orange R Paste
Monochrome Yellow GF Paste, GFN Paste
Print Orange R Paste
Print Yellow G Paste

Acid Colours

Acid Black
Acid Magenta P
Acid Prune V
Acid Scarlet 4B
Acid Yellow G
Acridine Orange B
Brilliant Bordeaux B
Carmoisine B
Fast Red A, A Non
Naphthol Blue Black 2B
Naphthol Yellow S
Naphthylamine Black N, 2B, 4B
Orange II, IV
Ponceau R, 2R Conc., 4R, 4R Conc. GGConc.
Tartrazine Supra S, RR, S
Wool Scarlet 6B

Direct Colours

Benzo Furpurine 6B, 9B
Congo Red
Diaminine Fast Yellow
Paramine Black B Extra
Paramine Direct Black BH
Paramine Direct Blue 2B
Paramine Direct Brown G, 2G
Paramine Direct Brown M
Paramine Direct Green B, G
Paramine Direct Orange R, G
Paramine Direct Violet B
Paramine Direct Yellow Y, R, 2R, 3G
Paramine Fast Bordeaux B
Paranhemine Yellow G

Vat Colours

Hydranthrene Brilliant Copper B
Hydranthrene Brown B Paste
Hydranthrene Brown BG Paste
Hydranthrene Dark Blue Paste
Hydranthrene Green Paste
Hydranthrene Olive R
Hydranthrene Violet Paste

Union Colours

Union Black
Union Orange Brown R
Union Orange Brown
Union Orange G
Union Rose BG

Oil Colours

Brilliant Oil Black in lumps.
Brilliant Oil Crimson in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green G in lumps
Brilliant Oil Orange R in lumps
Brilliant Oil Orange Y in lumps
Brilliant Oil Red in lumps
Brilliant Oil Violet in lumps
Brilliant Oil Yellow in lumps
Sudan I, II, III

Spirit Colours

Spirit Blue
Spirit Green
Spirit Orange
Spirit Red
Spirit Violet
Spirit Yellow

Leather Colours

Basic Dark Brown
Basic Tan O
Chrome Leather Black B
Chrome Leather Black G
Chrome Leather Brown D
Chrome Leather Brown G
Chrome Leather Tan G
Dark Acid Brown AB
Light Acid Brown B

Samples and Quotations application

SELLING AGENTS.

Dolatram Kashiram & Co.,

Rogay Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 4052 & 3658. Telegrams: "HARADOKAP"

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

The S. S. "Devadna" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.
Annual Gathering of Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage, Chinchpokhly, 4-30 p.m., Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola presiding.
Public meeting under the auspices of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Excelsior Theatre, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), to protest against the currency and exchange policy of the Government of India, Mr. J. B. Petit to preside.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regetta.
Steamer Patricia due to arrive.
Bandman Comedy Company opens at the Excelsior Theatre, 9-30.
Lecture by Dr. Girdwood, "With the Empire's Fighters", Empire Theatre, 9-30.
Horse Show at the Willingdon Sports Club.

SUNDAY, March 21

Variety Entertainment by Grant Medical College Students in aid of Children's Welfare Fund and G. M. College Hindu Poor Boys' Fund, St. Xavier's College Hall, 5-30 p.m.

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The Band of the 1-13th M. I. P. Ry. Batta. (I. D. F.), will play at the Bombay Gymkhana, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to day.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

In the Mixed Double Handicap Mrs. Anstey and P. Anstey beat Miss Cresswel and C. Sherwood, 6—1, 6—4, at the Bombay Gymkhana on Thursday.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

In connection with the 53rd anniversary of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj there will be a choosal Divine Service in English conducted by Prof. N. G. Welenkar to-morrow at 5-30 p.m.

HINDU UNION CLUB.

Under the auspices of the Hindu Union Club Mr. G. B. Vaidya will speak on "the Dawn of Self-Government" at the Bombay Students Brotherhood Head Quarters at 6 p.m., to-day.

DNYANA PRASARAK MANDAL.

The inauguration ceremony of the Bombay Branch of the Dnyana Prasark Mandal, Poona will take place at Sardar Griha on the Hindu New Year's day, (to-morrow at 8-30 (S.T.) under the presidency of Sir Narayan Rao Chandavarkar.

ISRAELITE BROTHERHOOD.

The Jewish History Class will meet to-day at 5 p.m., (S.T.) and will be conducted by Miss K. Reuben. At Sunday's weekly meeting Mr. M. D. A. Moses, will deliver a lecture on 'Patriotism' at 4 p.m., (S.T.) in the hall of the Brotherhood, 2nd Peerkhan Street Byculla.

COMMON SALT RESEARCH LEAGUE.

Dr. Vaman Baj Kulkarni will give a public lecture on "why and how to take room leaves on new year's day" at the Tent of Shellar's circus near Charni Road Station to-morrow at 8 a.m., Rao Bahadur P. B. Joshi will preside.

DAIVADNYA DEBATING SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Society a children's gathering will be held in the Girls' School, Shankershet Wada, Pallaw Road to-morrow at 9-30 a.m., (S. T.) when Mr. Nath Madhav will speak a few advising words to children. Mr. Bhagantrao N. Vagal will preside.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

A lecture on "Russia—Czardom—The Revolution—Bolshevism and the work of the Salvation Army," will be delivered by Commissioner H. W. Mapp, of London, England in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall at 6 p.m., (S.T.) The Hon Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar will preside.

BOMBAY NATIONAL UNION.

A public meeting under the auspices of the Bombay National Union will be held at 735 Girgaum Road, on Monday at 9-30 p.m. to elect delegates to the 20th Bombay Provincial Conference to be held at Sholapur on 2nd, 3rd, and 4th April, next. Dr. D. D. Sathe will preside.

INDIAN ECONOMIC SOCIETY.

The discussion on "The Indian Financial Statement for 1920-21" held under the auspices of the Society on Saturday last was adjourned as there were many speakers. It will be resumed to-morrow at 5-30 p.m., (S.T.) at the Servants of India Societys Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, Mr. N. M. Samarth will preside. The meeting is open to the public.

ANJUMAN-I ISLAM.

The annual meeting of the Anjuman-i-Islam Nagpur, Nagpur District would be held to-morrow at the President's Chambers, Shahnoor Palace Hotel, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) His Holiness Pir Jamat Ali Shah Sahib of Alipur, Punjab, will preside.
All members and Life-members are invite to attend the meeting.

CITY'S DEATH ROLL.

The total mortality in the city of Bombay was 112 on Thursday as against 175 on the corresponding day of last year. There were 3 attacks and 2 deaths from plague and 7 attacks including one imported from Jodhpur and 5 deaths from small-pox.

TO-DAY.

Mails for Mauritius per s.s. Akbar via Karachi, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.

FIRST AID GLASSES.

Under the auspices of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, Overseas, Hindu "B" Division, Dadar, free weekly classes in first aid to the injured will be conducted by the Divl Surgeon Dr. S. N. Navalkar, every Sunday commencing from the 21st instant, from 3 to 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the Dadar English School Hall, Lady Jamsetji Road, Dadar. All those who are desirous of attending the classes are requested to get their names registered at the above place about half an hour before the time.

A FATAL FALL.

Another inquest was held by Mr. A. R. King on the body of Bawashah Abdul Kadur a Mahomedan painter who while working with another painter yesterday on a platform at the side of a ship in the B. I. S. N. Company's dock at Mazagaon fell about thirty ft below and got his skull fractured. Evidence showed that his fall was due to his losing the balance when the rafter under the platform had broken.
The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

DEATH FROM DROWNING.

On Wednesday evening there was a castestranger at the Borah Masjid, situated at Doctor Street, Rajabali Guniji, a Mahomedan boy aged about 6 years, went to the Masjid with his father and at 4 p.m. he was found missing. At about 8 p.m. his body was found floating in the Masjid tank in which the water was about four and a half feet deep.
Mr. A. R. King, the Deputy Coroner, before a common jury held an inquest on his body and returned a verdict of death from drowning the mosque tank but there was no evidence to show how he was drowned.

THEFT OF POSTAL STAMPS.

Vithal Rama, a boy peon aged about 12 years was yesterday charged by Deputy Inspector Fergusson before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of Postal Stamps, valued at Rs. 6 from a parcel belonging to Sahebdanal Girdharilal.
It appeared that on Wednesday the complainant went to the General Post Office to send the parcel off and as there was a big rush he went out to look for a victoria keeping and put the parcel in charge of one Bakbashban, a witness, who saw the accused removing the stamps and arrested him.
The accused pleaded guilty. He was convicted and sentenced to receive five stripes.

S. S. CHAKLA GRIEVANCES.

The Hony. Secretary, Enquiry Committee writes:—
The public is hereby informed that the Enquiry Committee, appointed by s.s. Chakla Grievances Relief Committee, to inquire into the hardships suffered by the passengers on board s.s. the Chakla of B. I. S. N. Company, on the 5th of January, 1920, will shortly begin to hear evidence. All who, therefore, witnessed or suffered hardships, are requested to send in their names and complete addresses to the Hony. Secretary, Enquiry Committee, Ramnarayan Buildings, Kalbadevi Bazar, Mandvi on or before the 1st of April 1920.

BOMBAY POSTAL CLERKS.

At an Extraordinary General Meeting of Postal Clerks in the Town and Island of Bombay held on the 18th instant resolutions, expressing gratitude to the Government of India for accepting the suggestion of appointing a committee of enquiry consisting of officials, non-officials and representatives of the staff; requesting the Government of India and the Director-General to appoint Mr. H. N. Hatchinson, Mr. Bantista and Mr. V. C. Kelker on the committee of enquiry, requesting the Government and the Director-General to forthwith announce the special allowance for which a special provision of Rs. 3,00,000 has been made in the Budget for the year 1920-21 for the cities of Bombay and Karachi; and expressing gratification at the granting of a time scale and requesting that retrospective effect be given to it as in A. G.'s Office with a minimum initial salary of Rs. 60 p.m.

WADIA WOOLLEN MILLS LTD.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Company will be held on the 22nd instant when the following statutory report of the directors will be presented:—
"Your Company was registered on the 17th September, 1919, under the Indian Companies (Act vii of 1913) with a capital of Rs. one crore. The certificate to commence business was issued on the 24th September, 1919, and was oversubscribed a great deal through the exertion of the Agents without payment of any brokerage or underwriting commission. Your Directors have also the pleasure to inform you that they have purchased a suitable plot of land admeasuring about 50 acres and 4 gunthas at a favourable rate at Panch Pakhadi Thana which is expected to be a large labour centre in the near future. There is an abundant supply of water on the said land which is very essential for woollen industry. The Salsette Development Officer on being applied to for permission to erect the Mill premises has intimated that the site is a very good one and that every effort will be made to secure and assist in obtaining good development. The work of cutting down trees, levelling the ground and making excavations for the buildings is proceeding. The Directors for have also entered into the building contract with the Walchand Construction Co., Ltd., for building the mill premises, servants' quarters, etc. The Directors have also pleasure to inform you that the machinery orders have been already placed with different makers in England on favourable terms through Messrs. W. H. Brady and Co., Ltd., and have made necessary remittances. Further your Directors have placed an order for a Velvet plant with Messrs. Plat Bros. and Co., through their Bombay Agents Messrs. Nawroji Wadia and Sons.

BOMBAY S.P.C.A.

During the month of February last the Society employed in all 26 Agents, of these 3 Agents were employed for office and Hospital work.
The 23 Agents employed for out-door work succeeded in prosecuting 427 individuals during the month.
There were 21 cases of bullock-cart drivers punished for allowing their carts to be overloaded.
In 17 cases convictions were obtained against the drivers of Horses and Bullocks for perpetrating gross cruelty to their animals.
In 13 cases owners of horses and bullocks were punished for allowing their unfit animals to be worked.
These are the only heavy fines inflicted during the month. All others were fined less than Rs. 5. In 1 case conviction was obtained against the driver of He-Buffalo for cruelly beating his animal, and he was fined Rs. 3. In 1 case conviction was obtained against a person carrying 3 fowls suspended by the legs, and he was fined Re. 1: 663 animals were treated by the Society's Veterinary Inspectors as out-patients free of any charge at our dispensaries at different Courts. These include cases brought by the Police. Statistics of animals and birds admitted into and discharged from the Society's Hospital is annexed herewith. Cruelty cases prosecuted by the Society's Agents during the month is also herewith annexed.

RELEASE ON UNDERTAKING.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Kindly publish the following few lines in your esteemed paper and oblige:—
The aim of the Government in detaining the political prisoners who refused to sign the agreement obviously seems to keep the country free from agitation and unrest. This idea is unwise and impolitic; and surely based upon wrong reports. We had a strong hope that the Government would release him (M. Abdul Hai) unconditionally, but now when nearly all the Martial Law prisoners have been released, many of them unconditionally, he is still in jail.
Reposing a full confidence and faith in the magnanimity of the Government we request to extend the Royal Clemency to this great son of India. It will not merely be better for him but also both for the reputation for the statesmanship and for the peace and contentment of the province. The present anxiety of the public minds is not at all conductive to the healthy relation between the Government and the people on which Sir E. Maclagan is believed to have nobly set his heart.—Yours, etc.

ALAWEE.

Amritsar, March 16.

A Government Pensioner's Association has been formed in Bangalore.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY GYM. LAWN TENNIS.

L. S. DEANE IN MIXED DOUBLES.

L. S. Deane, who was beaten in the Western India Singles Championship final, by U. D. Ranga Rao took part in a tie of the Mixed Doubles Handicap Tournament at the Bombay Gymkhana, having for his partner, Mrs. Deane. His opponents were Miss Gormon, a lady who has recently returned from Mesopotamia and Morley Fox, the Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Gymkhana Lawn Tennis Club. The Lahore player and his wife were beaten in three seats at 4—6, 6—4, 4—6 and as might be expected an interesting match resulted. Morley Fox is one of the most improved lawn tennis players in Bombay and he is one of those players who by continued and hard practice will improve still more. He goes to England shortly and no doubt will be found in some grass court tournaments during the summer.
Deane was owing a stroke game as the difference in handicap and it proved a good handicap. Just a little bit of luck to have favoured the losers and a reverse verdict would have been the case. Play was consistently hard and for the most part, Deane and Fox played sterling lawn tennis. Deane won eight of his nine services and the loss of that one service had a big influence on the result of the game. Fox served eight times and he won all. After Deane had won the opening game at love, Fox replied with an equalising game after deuce had been called twice. Mrs. Deane lost her service the eighth douce, albeit the striker—out started off with 40—love, and Miss Gormon won a love game. The score was 3 to 1 in favour of Fox at this point and thereafter the games went with the service.
In the second set the games went alternately in two, Deane getting his own service and that of Miss Gormon, while Fox took Mrs. Deane's and his own services at 15 and love respectively. Deane won his service and that of Miss Gormon again at 15 and 30 respectively while Fox repeated the effort with Mrs. Deane's and his own service, the losers getting to 30 in each of those games. Again Deane won his service at 15 but Miss Gormon's service went to deuce four times before the match became set all.
Just as the first set games went with the service except in one instance so did the games in the third set. Deane won at 15; Fox a love; Mrs. Deane at love and Miss Gormon after the first deuce and she had opened by getting to 40—love, Then came Deane's fatal lapse as in a game which included four outs, Deane lost at 30. Fox won at 15;. Mrs. Deane after one deuce; Miss Gormon at 30; Deane at 15 and Fox at 30.

INTERESTING THREE SET MATCH.

The Singles Handicap match between G. Pender (minus 1.6) and E. Andrews (minus 5.6) was an interesting one from the fact that it ran into three sets and although E. Andrews won the first set. G. Pender carried off the succeeding two and won the set at 5—7, 6—3, 6—4. By the difference of handicap, Andrews was owing a stroke at each first, third, fifth, and sixth game of each six games. Favoured with service Andrews won at 15, and Pender replied with service at 30. It took some little time before the players settled down and generally speaking both played for safety at the start. The next four games went with the service, Andrews winning at love and at 30, while Pender was successful at 15 in each of his succeeding services. Then Pender took the lead by capturing Andrews' service at 15 and his own after the one deuce which gave Pender the lead of 5—3. Andrews however was equal to the occasion and won the next four games consecutively at 30, after two deuces, 15, and after two deuces respectively, and the set at 7—5.
The second set opened with Pender taking Andrews' service at love and his own at 15. A good advantage. Some admirable placing by Andrews counteracted this advantage for Andrews won two love games. Pender came into his own again by winning three games in succession at 15, 30 and love respectively and a sterling rally was witnessed in the middle game of the three. Andrews put forward extreme effort and reduced Pender's lead to 5—3 with the capture of Pender's service at 15 but after the ninth game had touched deuce, Pender won and with it the set at 6—3,
Both players were in good physical condition and a "Battle Royal" was witnessed, five of the ten games necessarily to decide the set going to deuce. Pender won his service at 15 and Andrews from love all was successful after one deuce Pender won his second service at 30, Andrews' service at love and then in o two deuce game, Pender was able to lead at 4—1, Andrews played with much determination and won three games right off the reel at love, at 15 and after one deuce respectively and so the games were four all. There were about forty onlookers who were enthusiastic over the proceedings. Although Andrews was clearly the steadier player, Pender's unerring back hand and some fast fore-arm drives won the day for Pender won his own service after two deuces and although in the tenth game Pender led at 40—love, Andrews took the game to deuce, after which Pender won the two strokes which gave him the match.

G. S. CAMPBELL BEATS MAJOR WEBB.

Major J. R. D. Well, R.A.M.C., who has been improving in his play during the last two or three years found G. S. Campbell stronger than his handicap of minus 2.6 in the first set when the medico was swamped to the lure of 6—1 although three games went to deuce. In the next set there were fourteen games and Major Webb was never behind until the score became 7 6 in Campbell's favour and Campbell won the fourteenth and the set at 8—6 in a three deuce game. The ninth game was a long one, deuce being called eight times before there was a win for Major Webb.

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Freehold Land admeasuring about 44,000 square yards, Frontage 865 feet.

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BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

"WOMEN WHO WIN."

A film which is probably unique is that which is being shown at the Excelsior Theatre when the demands on the theatre made by the performances of the new Bandman Comedy Company and various meetings which have been arranged to take place at this theatre make it possible. It title is "Women who Win," and one remarkable feature of interest about it is that several members of the Royal Family appear in it, for this is a film which illustrates some of the war activities of Queen Alexandra, Queen Mary, Princess Victoria, the Crown Princess of Sweden and Princess Patricia of Connaught.
The story concerns the life of three young girls, brought up in the lap of luxury, who through the financial failure of their father have to make their own way in the world. How they make good, in spite of many disappointments and many discouragements, is shown in six parts, not a single one of which, or a single portion of any one of them, is inclined at any stage to drag. This is a film with a very strong cast. The photography is good, but the acting is better, and as a film which has a certain amount to topical interest it is a film which will appeal to all and more particularly to the ladies.

DR. GIRDWOOD'S FILMS AT EMPIRE.

To-day, and daily during the coming week at the Empire and the Empress Theatres, there is to be shown the wonderful series of films take in France and Flanders by Dr. H. D. Girdwood, B.A., F.R.C.S., We have seen film records of the war before They have always been more or less faked. But there is no faking about this film, which is a most comprehensive pictorial review of the work of the Indian soldiers on the Western Front, and was taken by Dr. Girdwood, as the official photographer with the Indian Army in the West, often at the risk of his own life.
At Delhi and Lucknow Dr. Girdwood has been crowding the theatres. At Bombay where we say the coming and going of those wonderful fighters of India, there should be the same report, more especially as the performances are to swell the funds of the Indian Imperial Relief Fund. Dr. Girdwood was able by reason of his position with the Indian Army to use his machine not only behind the lines and in the support trenches but right up in the front line, and we see some actual pictures of the fighting the realism of which has never been equalled in a pictorial record of any part of the war.
Dr. Girdwood took these films, and is undertaking this lecturing tour in this country for love of India. He stands to receive no monetary gain. On the contrary, he has incurred very considerable loss. He is paying the whole of the expenses from his private purse, and to illustrate how the Government of India appreciates his efforts to make known the work of the Indian Army and also his public spiritness it is only necessary to state Dr. Girdwood has been officially given every assistance in connection with this important piece of patriotic education, and India and indeed the whole Empire owes a great debt for a noble man's unfiring energy and unselfish work which can never be paid.
Dr. Girdwood is having the assistance in connection with his visit to Bombay of an influential committee. The times of the performances are advertised to-day, and the lecture to-night will be given in the presence of His Excellency the Governor. Tickets for the performances are available at the boatres, or may be obtained from Messrs. Rose and Co. or the principal clubs. Special arrangements will be made for the attendance of students and of Indian and British troops. The hon. secretary of the special committee which has been convened by His Excellency has Governor to organize the Bombay lectures is Captain Le Bas, who may be communicated with at the Bombay Brigade Headquarters.

SAVAGE HI-POWER RIFLES

250-3000-bore	.. ..	Rs. 165
22 High Power	.. ..	Rs. 135
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MAHOMEDALLY NOORBHOY,
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET,
BOMBAY, 3.

SHELLAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

A BENEFIT NIGHT.

This popular circus will give its last performance to-night. Prof Shellar will give a portion of the income of to-night's performance to the funds of the "National Poor Relief Emergency Corps." Mr. Hansraj Pragjee Thakersey (President of the "National Poor Relief Emergency Corps") will be present and will make the presentations on behalf of Prof. Shellar's friends and admirers.

SAW MILL FIRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall be highly obliged if you please ask our Municipality that the Sewree Bunder is a place where all timber stocks and oil tanks are situated, and in spite of such materials being there, our Municipality could never foresee any accident and never tried to keep water pipes ready there to put down any fire taking place, when there are low tides and owing to this you must have learned that the Chotani Saw Mills was burnt to the ground.—Yours, etc.,

ALI MOHAMMED.
H. E. BANKER.

RE-ORGANISATION OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Municipal Reform Association held on the 9th instant the following resolution among others was passed:—
The Association regrets that the Corporation sanctioned the scheme for the re-organisation of the Health Department without consulting the present Health Officer Dr. Sandilands, and suggests that the scheme be submitted to him for opinion before brought into operation as it is apparently open to serious objections from the point of view of Sanitary administration.

KUNTAL KAUMUDI OIL
EVOKES
PLEASURE in BUYING
SATISFACTION in USING
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It is "very soothing," says Pandit Prithinath. "Of great medicinal efficacy," according to Lokamanya Tilak. "Refreshingly Cooling," says the Hon'ble Mr. Surendranath Banorjia: and last, but not the least, says the "Poet-Laureate" of Asia, Sir Rabindranath Tagore:—
"The ladies of my family frequently use KUNTAL KAUMUDI TAILA.
Price per large Bottle, 14 Ans. only.
To be obtainable from Messrs.
Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores Co., Ltd.
TIMES BUILDINGS, FORT, BOMBAY.
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216, Cornwallis St., CALCUTTA.

JAMSHEDPUR STRIKE.

CONCESSIONS AFTER RESUMPTION OF WORK.

DIRECTORS' DECISION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JAMSHEDPUR, March 18.

Sir Dorab Tata, Sir Sassoon David, the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas and Mr. A. J. Bilimoria arrived here this morning and had a prolonged conference with Mr. Tutwiller, General Manager, and Mr. Haycock Commissioner, and Mr. Scott, Deputy Commissioner, on the whole situation. The Directors propose to return to Bombay the day after to-morrow after making some final settlement which will do justice both to labour and the company. As a result of the Directors' conference, Mr. Tutwiller on behalf of the directors notified the strikers this evening granting time for them to return to work till 6 a.m. on Saturday and also stating if the men resumed in sufficient numbers to enable work to be commenced, the committee would at 10 a.m. on Saturday announce the decisions at which they had arrived as regards the concessions demanded by the men. At the time of wiring it is little over two hours since the above notice has been circulated and already the effect has been favourable and indicates that the men will take the earliest opportunity to resume work. Up till the evening some 15,000 men i.e. 50 per cent. have returned to work and the rest are expected to rejoin before Saturday morning. It is hoped that within next 36 hours things will have completely returned to normal conditions, the full complement of men will have resumed their routine work and the workshop kept shut now for over three weeks will have once again set in motion.

I had an interview this evening with Sir Dorab Tata and other directors on the strike situation. Sir Dorab was keenly disappointed that the men for whose welfare the Company has done so much and contemplating to do much more should have been so unappreciative and should strike, and attempt to place difficulties in the way of the success of the greatest Indian industrial enterprise. Sir Dorab knew his men very well and they were all contented and happy with their lot. It was only a few half educated ringleaders who had sought to create trouble by intimidating others from joining work. Nothing was dearer or nearer to his heart than to see his men live under most excellent conditions of labour. Sir Dorab only recently heard from a representative of a great English industrial concern who visited the Tata works that if there was one place in the whole of India where there would be no strikes it was there as the ideal condition of labour prevailed here. It was most unfortunate that thousands of innocent but ignorant workmen should have been forced by a mischievous few to keep out of work.

LABOUR CONDITIONS AT THE WORKS.

After my interview with Sir Dorab Tata I learnt from Mr. S. K. Sawday, Town Administrator and Mr. Brokenshire, Welfare Work Superintendent, some very interesting details of the remarkable attention paid to the conditions of labour here and to further improve the lot of workmen during the strike. It was Mr. Sawday who in spite of intimidation of the strikers conducted in a motor lorry willing workmen to and from the works' op. Leaving Mr. Sawday's residence, I drove thereabout and the neighbouring villages seeing schools, cooperative societies, welfare work buildings, hospitals, social unions and many other small but useful institutions established by the Company at enormous cost for the benefit of labour. As a result of what I have been able to see for myself, what I have been told by all classes of people, I met and what I could make out from some statistics and figures kindly placed at my disposal by Mr. Tutwiller and Mr. Sawday. I gathered the following impression about the existing conditions of labour here.

Jamshedpur the town erected by the Tata Iron and Steel Co. is probably the largest proprietary town in the British Empire. Port Sunlight owned by Lord Lever and "Bournville" where the chocolates come from, may be better known, but in size they cannot compare with Jamshedpur. Whether proprietary interests in a whole town are or are not a desirable feature in the industrial life of the country may be argued out on general grounds, but the two English towns referred to above have long stood for all that is progressive in Municipal life and there is every reason to suppose that Jamshedpur will follow in their track. So far quarters have been built for fourteen hundred families. There are in additions some five hundred *cutcha* quarters owned by the Company and the neighbouring villages have just been acquired thus giving the company control over a large number of ordinary village huts and house. There is nevertheless a severe shortage of quarters which the company is doing its best to remove as fast as possible. As elsewhere the cost of construction of buildings has risen very considerably but with bricks at comparatively cheap and with structural steel supplied locally, the cost of building at Jamshedpur is well below the average cost in India. The quarters erected by the company are rented out and the company endeavours to recover 5 per cent. of capital cost annually as rent. In jamshedpur there is a very considerable deficit for the year commencing in April the company estimates that it will have to spend 6½ lakhs on the town besides paying for losses on the grain stores and so on. This 6 lakhs is the deficit on the ordinary municipal exrenditure, the revenue from rents is estimated at two and a quarter lakhs. Therefore, if the money required for municipal purposes were raised by a tax proportionate to the rents of houses, the taxes would be not 20 per cent. of the rents as in Calcutta, but nearly 300 per cent. of the rent. The reason for this startling discrepancy lies partly in the fact that the revenue earning side of the municipal administration is only just being developed but mainly in the fact that the standard of administration is very high.

GRAIN STORES AND CLOTH DEPOTS.

The company runs a grain store which supplied various sorts of rice, wheat, dal, ghee and so on below cost prices. During the past twelve months the loss in this store has been nearly 1¾ lakhs. It has been decided that the recent increase in the cost of cereals shall not affect the prices charged and a loss of 4 lakhs during the coming 12 months has been estimated for. Similarly cloth is bought in large quantities and sold as a cost price a loss of 30,000 during the coming 12 months has been provided for. The company runs a high school, a girls school and two primary schools in which small fees are charged. In addition it has opened up a number of free primary schools which number 13 at present and are attended by children of all classes. Apart from Government grants these schools cost the company Rs. 45.000 a year. A small farm supplies milk at cost price and work of opening up a form on a large scale in progress. The hospital is staffed by eight doctors and costs over Rs. 80,000 a year. Free attendance is given to all and the attendance is in the neighbourhood of 1000 a day. Plans have been prepared for a large new hospital which will be erected as soon as possible. A welfare department headed by Mr. Brokenshire, a trained officer from England, looks after co-operative credit societies whose initial expenses are paid by the Company and is now organising a co-operative stores society. Special care is taken over the conservancy of the town and it can safely be said that Jamshedpur is one of the cleanest owns in India. Lastly, the Company tries to foster social life erecting institutes or clubs which men can join on a subscription proportionate to their pay. Two are in existence and more are contemplated.

BOMBAY UNITED MILLS.

SOLD TO TATA MILLS LTD.

The twenty-sixth ordinary general meeting of the Shareholders was held at the Registered Office of the Company, Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on Friday, the 19th day of March 1920, at 2-45 p.m., when the Directors' report for the year 1919, showing a net annual profit of Rs. 36 lakhs, together with the audited statements of accounts for the year ended 31st December 1919, was adopted.

After the above meeting was over an extraordinary meeting of the shareholders of the Company was called under the same president and at the same Hall when the following resolutions were passed:—

RESOLUTIONS.

(1) That the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily and that Messrs. Mulji B. Barbhaya, and Mulraj Khatau be and they are hereby appointed liquidators for the purpose of such winding up.

(2) That the draft agreement submitted to this meeting and expressed to be made between this Company and its liquidators of the one part, and the Tata Mills, Ltd., of the other part, be and the same is hereby approved, and that the said liquidators by and they are hereby authorised to enter into an agreement with the Tata Mills, Ltd., in the terms of the said draft, and to carry the same into effect with such (if any) modifications as they think expedient.

Mr. W. T. Halai, as a shareholder protested against the passage of these resolutions on the ground that he did not see any justification in putting the Company to liquidation at a time when it was working at a handsome profit. The next point of his protest was that, the Board of Directors actually did not enter into any contract with Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., and that there was another party—he knew—who offered to pay ten lakhs of rupees more than what Messrs. Tata Sons had offered. He said Messrs. Tata Sons wanted to pay the money by instalments while the party he was talking of, was ready to pay in hard cash if the Board desired so. But the Board did not accept that offer nor did it accord a satisfactory reply. He then moved an amendment asking the meeting to be adjourned to the 24th instant to consider in the meantime, the offer made by the party, other than Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd.

His amendment was lost.

EXPLOITS OF INDIAN SOLDIERS

DR. GIRDWOOD'S LECTURE.

From the very first day of the war, when Dr. Girdwood set sail for France in that dark month of August 1914 Dr. Girdwood has been voluntarily engaged in compiling his undying story of the Indians fighters in France. Not one pice has he received in the way of salary, etc., all expenses have been paid from his own private purse, and after five years of self-sacrificing labour, India has her first chance of seeing the never-to-be-forgotten story of the Indian Expeditionary Force at the Empire and Empress Theatre beginning to-day.

H. E. the Governor will make the opening speech at 9-30 at the Empire and everyone who is anyone will be there.

Dr. Girdwood himself sets an example by giving all receipts to Dr. Girdwood's Branch of the Indian Relief Fund and invites subscriptions from Bombay. His aim is to secure Rs. 50,000 this week and donations will be gratefully acknowledged in the Press, and may be sent to H. E. the Governor.

MR. C. F. ANDREWS.

TO ARRIVE BOMBAY ON APRIL 2.

Mr. Andrews cabling to Mr. Gandhi from Durban: says, "Sir Benjamin Robertson very warmly received by Durban Indian community. Committee expedited early March. Myself proceeding Capetown to-night, sailing by Karagola tenth, arriving Bombay second April."

JAMSHEDPUR WORKERS.

DIRECTORS AND THEIR RESPONSIBILITY.

BY ONE WHO KNOWS.

Nobody connected with the place ever believed that workmen in Jamshedpur could or would ever combine sufficiently to have a concerted strike. But they were driven, notwithstanding their heterogenous element, to combine so effectively as to be compelled to down tools one morning. One night early in January last leading workmen, numbering several hundreds held a public meeting in Jugsalai, i.e., just outside the Tata Iron Company's land where they resolved to take measures to ask the management for increase in their wages. The men subsequently presented one petition in January, that they should be given an increment in their bonus, so as to make it 50 per cent instead of 10 per cent. No doubt this petition was unsigned first, but a few days after a bundle of papers containing several thousand signatures was sent in to the General Manager. But this petition was consigned to a waste paper basket.

Now the reader should be given some idea of the state in which things are managed in the Zemindary town of Jamshedpur. The town has an area of about 25 square miles, a slightly larger area than the municipal area of the City of Bombay. This is peopled by colonies, called towns, of people of various classes and races, the works being in the centre of the area. The town is purely an industrial town with well made roads and lines of houses. The number of workmen is about 30,000 and population about 75,000. But with the industry has come the worst features of industrialism of Europe and America. Public opinion is systematically repressed and suppressed. No meetings are ever allowed to be held in any portion of the town without the previous permission of the General Manager of the town, who combines in him the widest powers of Legislature and Executive Government in the place. Even small societies of a scientific nature have had to be closed, and any clubs or associations, where speeches of any sort whatsoever not previously approved, may find a place are doomed. The man-in-charge will be hauled up one morning before the Great Mogul and threatened and bullied. The fate of the Association is certain, as everybody living in this town is either an employee of the Company or a dependant on the Company. Printing Press has not in the year of grace 1920 found its way into this happy and secluded town and politics—here the word should be understood not in its narrow and restricted sense in which it is used in this country—was tabooed thoroughly and very effectively. No society, no trade union, no scientific association was thus possible or tolerated except the places of recreation provided by the Company.

OUTSIDE INFLUENCE BANNED.

That any outside influence, or even touch, is not allowed to this happy town can be gauged from the fate that the report of Dr. H. H. Mann about the comprehensive Social Survey of the town met. In the latter half of 1918, Dr. H. H. Mann of Poona, the well-known Social worker and a great student of Sociology was sent out for conducting a Social Survey of the town It is said that he made a thorough investigation into all the disabilities of the workmen, their notorious, instability of service, the low and inadequate wages of low-paid workmen, the great dearth of housing, the corrupt ways of engaging workmen, the very inadequate compensation (in some cases amounting to nil) which the workmen get in case of accidents, partial and fatal, in the works and into a hundred other things. The report, it is said, was printed but was never published and has never seen the light of day. The report, if published will be specially interesting at the present juncture. Another fact to be noted is the recent severance of its connection with that town by the Servants of India Society, which was doing Social work then for the workmen. The public are not in possession of facts why that body thought it fit to break off during the continuance of the strike, neither before nor after it, but it looks very suspicious and one feels almost sure there is something behind it.

Now coming to the behaviour of the strikers for the whole period there can be nothing but praise and admiration. The workmen and their leaders were threatened and provoked in all possible ways, but they all bore these with Gandhi-like patience and forbearance. They were threatened with their water-supply being cut off, with themselves and their families being ejected from their houses, with their being robbed by the Company of 23 days' pay that they had earned by the sweat of brow with their provisions being cut off, of their leaders being dismissed from service and what not. Meetings were and are prohibited from being held in the Company's area of 25 square miles, but the workmen were not daunted by this and held them in the village of Jugsalai, not caring for the distance of three or four miles that they had to walk each way. Latterly meetings were allowed to be held, not by the Company's manager but by the Collector, in a piece of Government land, which forms an island in the Company's land, and used as the police thana. Is it not an irony of fate that peaceful and quiet meetings of strikers were allowed to be held in the precincts of a police thana by Government officials, but not anywhere within the large expanse of 25 square miles owned by the Company? Can there be a more unfair way than these of bringing the strikers to their knees?

"Man on the Spot."

But one hesitates as between whom the greater portion of the blame should be apportioned—to the man on the spot or the Directors of the Company in Bombay. In politics, we have been blaming the Secretary of State and the British Parliament for relying too much on the opinion of the Viceroy and our Civil "Servants", and paying no heed to the public opinion. Here is exactly a similar case or a worse case, of one of the most respected and respectable firms in the country claiming some of the very best brains of the land, giving a blank cheque to its manager in all imaginable matters and leaving the thousands of the very well skilled workmen in the country to his mercy. As the Collector, Mr. Scott, is reported to have said while addressing a meeting of the strikers the other day, the Directors of the Company come to Jamshedpur for three days in the year from a distance of over 1,000 miles, are well fed and motored, are shown round when everything is neat and tidy and thus they never come to know the weal or woe of the workmen. They never come in contact with even the European and American heads of big departments, much less know them and their work, and much more less their Indian officers and workmen. The whole administration is left in charge of the man on the spot who takes the greatest care in keeping his masters perfectly ignorant of everything else than what he likes to inform them. Happy is the ignorance of our commercial magnates, who believe that everything is all right in their vast concern, situated at a distance of forty hours' journey, and do not trouble themselves by leaving their offices in Bombay and undertaking such a long journey even after weeks of strike by thousands of their workmen, and the colossal works being practically closed. One makes criticism with great concern, as these works are a source of great pride to the whole country, and have been built with indigenous capital and guidance. The country can never repay the debt of gratitude it owes to the late Jamsheji Tata for his patriotism, foresight and industry in bringing these works into existence and it is melancholy to find these works closed for weeks.

"NEW INDIA'S" SECURITY.

TO BE REFUNDED ON SWORN STATEMENT BY MR. TELANG.

MADRAS, Mar. 18.

The Criminal Revision Petition filed by Mr. P. K. Telang against the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate declining to refund the security of Rs. 10,000 deposited by him under the Press Act when he was the editor of "New India" came again for hearing at the High Court. On behalf of the petitioner the counsel said that he had seen the Chief Presidency Magistrate about the matter who had informed him that he had received orders from the Government that if Mr. Telang would file a sworn statement, the amount of the security might be refunded. Mr. Telang has been telegraphed to come from Bombay and file the required statement before the magistrate. An adjournment was granted.

REVERSE COUNCILS

£20,00,000 OFFERED FOR SALE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 18.

£2,00,000 Reverse Councils will be offered for sale on Thursday the 25th March next.

MORE REVERSE COUNCILS FOR SALE

A press communique states:—

It is notified for general information that Reverse Councils amounting to £2,000,000 will be offered for sale on Thursday, the 25th March 1920.

The rates will be announced in due course.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

The following is the list of successful candidates at the following University examinations of 1920:—

Examination for the Degree of Master of Science.

PASSED WITH DISTINCTION.

Tolaram, Jethanand Mirchandani (Mathematics).

PASSED.

Rupchand Lilaram Alimchandani (Chemistry).
Jal Dinshah Edal-Behram (Chemistry).
Ganesh Vaman Joshi (Chemistry).
Narayan Vishnu Joshi (Chemistry).
Manilal Rasikdas Kapadia (Mathematics).
Madhavrao Ganpatrao Kothare (mathematics).
Mancekbai Merwanji Mehta (Chemistry).
Trimbak Sitaram Sabnis (Botany).
Bomanji Navroji Vakil (Botany).

Examination for the Degree of Master in Agriculture.

Gopal Subrao Kulkarni.
Sadashiv Ramchandra Paranjpe.
Vinayak Atmaram Tamhane.

Exmination for the Degree of Master of Laws.

SECOND CLASS.

Samanna Narasimha Narharayya (Branch I).
Venkatranga Iyengar Setlur (Branch II).

Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

PASS.

Purushottam Vishvanath Gokhale (Medicine Branch).

Examination for the Degree of Master of Surgery.

PASS.

Jivan Durlabh Dhruva.
Haridas Prabhudas Vaishnav.

BOARD OF BENGAL AGRICULTURAL DEPT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 18.

Lord Ronaldshay to-day presided at the first annual meeting of the recently established Board of Bengal Agricultural Department. This board has no direct connection with the provincial agricultural association of Bengal and is formed on the lines of the Royal Agricultural Society of Great Britain. Its functions are wholly advisory. It will devote its energies to scientific solution of agricultural problems peculiar to Bengal and will advise Government with regard to them.

NAVY ESTIMATES.

BRITISH NAVAL POLICY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March, 17.
Recd. noon, March, 19.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Long introducing the navy estimates emphasised their smallness which was due to the absence of enemies likely to challenge our supremacy at sea. The only navy approximating ours was that of the United States, but the idea of competition in armaments was repugnant to us all. (Cheers). He hoped that any emul would be directed towards the reduc- tion of ample margin over other navies which Britain and America alike possessed. That was the foundation of the Government's naval policy. Mr. Long dwelt on the Admiralty's belief in the big ship as a most prominent factor in naval warfare.

Referring to Lord Jellicoe's cruise, Mr. Long said that the Government would not be criticised for not hitherto expressing a view as to what it meant to do if the critics saw Lord Jellicoe's reports. The latter required a most careful examination and involved the greatest considerations. It was not a purely naval question. He did not hesitate to say that whatever the British policy might be for the future in connection with the Dominions nothing could be done towards working out a new scheme until a conference in London with the Dominions' representatives. A hasty scheme would be a criminal action towards moth British Dominions. The Dominions had accepted immense responsibilities, had made heroic sacrifices and were bearing great burdens to-day. They would not hastily enter into developments calculated to interfere with their absolute right of controlling their own affairs.

Mr. Long concluded with a warm tribute to Lord Jellicoe's work.

GOLD TO AMERICA.

SHIPMENT FROM BRITAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March, 12.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., March 19.

"The Times" New York correspondent says that with regard to the reports of pending shipments of gold from Britain to America, the British Government has received from Germany for foodstuffs payments of gold of between 32 and 40 millions sterling which sum is being utilised for export to America. The first instalment has already been shipped to the United States It is furthermore reported that the British have already repurchased twenty millions sterling worth of bonds in the American market. It is pointed out that gold arrivals will remove credit stringency and expand business

THE SCHELDT.

BELGO-DUTCH ADMINISTRATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, March, 12.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., March 19.

Brussels.—The Belgo-Dutch Treaty with regard to the Scheldt provides for a joint permanent administration of the river by a commission composed of three representatives of each country. There will probably be complete freedom for the passage of all ships, except warships.

"ROYAL OPERA HOUSE."

"THE THIRD FANTASTICS."

A concert party composed of Australian ladies have, during the last six months been travelling between Singapore and Bombay to delighting audiences and at their first visit to Bombay they delighted a very good audience at the Royal Opera House on Wednesday night. These ladies are assisted by that most popular Bandmanian—Con Colyer and it was like "old times" to see his cheery face and his fantastic antics on the Bombay stage again. He gave a capital medley of impersonations—George Lashwood, George Formly, John Lawson, Harry Lauder in songs made up of adapted Shakespearian excerpts in addition to some of those evergreen things of his about the "Fino Rupess" "The Hat and Stick" and concluded the programme with Miss Dorothy Nall in a very humorous sketch.

Miss Dorothy Nall is a lady with strong histrionic abilities who appeared twice before relating the trials of a husband in "He tried to tell his wife." Her representation of many people seeing a Royal procession in London was a capital effort and in response to an undeniable encore gave that pretty little poem "Nina, Minelle, Ninon" We liked Miss Rita Erle's soprano voice in "Caroline" and a pretty encore but she was heard to best advantage in a Santuzza solo from "Cavalleria Rusticana" replying with "Sympathy" There was Miss Valeria Scott as the dancer and whether as a ballet dancer or in a Russian dance or a delightful "Polka Fantastique' dressed a la Marionette he was a great favourite. Miss Gladys Baker was a host in herself. Whether "Cosy Corner," "Bye-lo" (a a taking picaninning son), "The Jazz Baby" or "Never mind singing" was the best it would be difficult to say. She has an uncommon voice—deep contralto and knows how to use it. In a trio Miss Gladys Baker, Miss Rita Erle and Miss Doris Napier North blended prettily, Last but not least must be mentioned the pianoforte solos of Miss Doris Napier North, possessing technique of a character far above the average of pianists who appear in public and exhibiting a taste which made one want more, Miss North played D'Albert's "Romance" with commendable execution and then an encore being as a matter of course she gave a Rubenstein study.

There was not a weak item presented and last night's good house should be the forerunner of similar audiences when the same appreciation is assured. On Friday there will be a change of programme.

At a meeting of the Madras Legislative Council to be held on the 29th instant the Hon. Mr. B. V. Narasimha Iyer will ask Government, among other things, whether orders for the arrest and trial of Mr. Arabindo Ghose and other political refugees in Pondicherry have been cancelled and whether they could go into British territory without the fear of arrest or trial.

CRISIS IN GERMANY.

REVIVAL OF SPARTICIST MOVEMENT.

GRAVE TROUBLES EXPECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 18.

It is authoritatively stated that the latest Germany state that it is hoped reports from [illegible] majority and that the Centre De[illegible] provisional Government Socialist parties will form a [illegible] till ernment in Berlin to carry on the ad[illegible] definite arrangements have been made with old Government. The resignation of Kapp is doubtless due to the fact that his position had become impossible owing to popular disapproval, refusal of old Government to negotiate, unreliability of many of his troops and growing disorder. Many officers in Berlin are stated to have been tricked into supporting the *coup d'etat* and have announced their adherence to old Government. The most serious factor is the attitude of Independents, who refuse to co-operate with either Government except on terms which amount to establishment of the Soviet Republic. Grave troubles are expected throughout the country owing to the revival of the Sparticist movement.

Mr. L. GEORGE'S STATEMENT.

Replying in the House of Commons to Commander Kenworthy, Mr. Lloyd George stated that there had been no communication before the *coup d'etat* between the Allied representatives in Germany and leaders of the *coup d'etat*. In view of the rapidly changing situation in Germany at present, Government did not consider that any fresh statement of policy was possible. The matter was being further considered at present. He gave an assurance that Government and the Allies intended to see that the Peace Treaty was observed.

[Above messages are published as received. It is presumed that earlier messages referring to the subject have been despatched, but not yet received in India.]

OUTRAGES IN IRELAND.

A FEW FACTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 18.
Recd. 6 p.m., March 19.

Replying to Major Walter Guinness in the House of Commons Mr. Macpherson stated that since 1st January 1919, eighteen Royal Irish Constabulary, six Dublin police, two soldiers and one other government servant had been murdered in Ireland, while the murder of sixty-five Constabulary, seventeen Dublin police, four soldiers and three other government servants had been attempted. There had been twenty-five attacks on police barracks.

ULSTER AND MODERATE IRISH OPINION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March, 12.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., March 19.

The "Times" learns from Dublin that Moderate opinion throughout Ireland condemns the action of the Ulster Unionist Council declaring that it is now clear that the Council now intends the partition to be permanent which hopelessly prejudices any prospect of general acceptance of the Bill.

ITALIAN CABINET CRISIS.

ALL MINISTERS RESIGN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 12.
Recd. 6 p.m., March 19.

Rome.—Some of the members of the Cabinet resigned to-day whereupon all the ministers placed their portfolios at the disposal of Signor Nitti.

ENTENTE'S LIST OF WAR CRIMINALS.

MEASURES TO PROSECUTE OFFENDERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 12.
Recd. Noon, March 19.

The German Charge-d'-Affaires in London has handed Mr. Lloyd George a note stating that the Entente's list of war criminals has been submitted to the Supreme State Attorney of the Imperial Court of Leipzig in order that measures may be taken to prosecute offenders. The Bill passed in the National Assembly in this connection gives every conceivable guarantee for an exhaustive, impartial inquiry.

GERMANY'S REPLY TO ALLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 12.
Recd. 6 p.m., March 19.

The German Note handed to Mr. Lloyd George declares that the Leipzig court will pronounce justice regardless of consequences. It demands the cessation of arrest of Germans in the occupied territories on charges of war crimes and demands handing over of those arrested to the German court and release of the Germans detained in the war and prison camps for similar reasons. It also demands that the Allies abandon the right to try for war crimes the Germans not mentioned in the list of war criminals, if encountered on Allied territory and concludes that unless the war incidents are consigned to oblivion the German Government might be obliged to take measures with a view to expiating punishable acts against the Germans by Allied subjects in war time.

CABLE ITEM.

The Commons to-day passed the third reading of the Silver Coinage Bill.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, March, 20, 1920.

A WORLD QUESTION.

"Do not let any one imagine that the Peace we are going to conclude will spread peace over Asia. Far from it. We cannot guarantee that even six months hence the situation will not be worse than now, but we are doing our best, according to our lights, to produce something like order from chaos and to introduce something like light where impenetrable darkness has reigned for scores and perhaps hundreds of years." This is the concluding portion, according to Reuter's, of the speech which Lord Curzon made in the Lords last week. The words of Lord Curzon bring into relief at once the conditions of the problem which the settlement or rather the existing unsettlement of the Turkishish Empire presents, and the perilous consequences of any wrong decision that the Allies may take in solving it. More. Having regard to the antecedents and ambitions of Lord Curzon, who, in spite of the great war, seems to have learnt nothing and forgotten nothing,—witness the unblushing emphasis on the "civilising" process, "according to our lights," of "introducing something like light where impenetrable darkness has reigned for scores and perhaps hundreds of years"—as well as to the dominant position he now occupies in the counsels of Britain and her Allies, the pronouncement must, we are afraid, be regarded as a portent of avoidable perils to come. We say "avoidable" perils advisedly. For, to our mind the crux of the whole Turkish problem is that it is a problem which the Allies have mainly created for themselves. A little history will explain what we mean. Nobody has ever denied the right of the Allies to punish Turkey for having joined Germany. But the relevant question is whether in punishing her, the Allies are going to depart from the purposes for which they went to war. The Allies went to war to make the world safe for democracy—by seeing that the world the Peace was to usher would not be left with the legacy of the violation of the principles of righteousness, nationality and self-determination. The Moslem demand is that the Allies should remain true to the purpose of the war.

In asking that the pledge of the Premier in regard to Constantinople and the rich and renowned lands of Asia Minor and Thrace, which are predominantly Turkish in race, should be fulfilled or that, as regards the rest of the Empire, the secular sovereignty of the Sultan-Khalif should be preserved in order to enable him, in consonance with the obligations of Islamic Law, to function as the Protector of the Holy Places, they are not demanding that, in the name of religion, the great and undying principles of nationality and self-determination should be sacrificed. If they did so they would be making a demand which any right-minded person, who realised what the war, with its unprecedented sacrifice, meant, would at once repudiate. What they ask is that these parts of the Empire—and the bulk of their populations is Moslem—should be given freedom and self-determination as autonomous units of a Commonwealth owning allegiance to the Sultan-Khalif, subject to all safe-guards that the League of Nations may deem fit to secure for the protection of minorities. The demand is just and righteous. If it is satisfied,—however else Turkey is punished—the problem of Turkey will cease to exist and the purpose of the war will be gained. What then is the obstacle? The obstacle is the departure—the threatened departure—on the part of the Allies from the purpose for which the war was fought and won. This has been evident ever since the Armistice was signed. Discarding all professions regarding the principles of nationality and self-determination, the Allies seemed intent on "settling" the Turkish question on the principle of dividing "the spoils of war." It was no wonder the whole Moslem world was thrown into a ferment when it found that the Allies cared more for their "claims" based on secret treaties and the necessity of adjusting mutual rivalries than for the principles of nationality, self-determination and their religious sentiments, and that in Turkey itself there is now the "chaos," of which Lord Curzon speaks. The problem which now faces the statesmanship of the world is to remove this chaos by recalling what the war was fought for and acting accordingly. This would mean that the Allies should discard their respective "claims" and settle the Turkish problem in accordance with the claims of justice and self-determination. Such a settlement alone, having regard to the circumstances of the case, can secure the peace of the East.

And, if the war is not to have been fought in vain, there is no reason why Turkey and the East generally should have no peace. Lord Curzon's statement that the Turkish Peace Treaty will not spread peace over Asia is ominous and can bear only one interpretation that the Peace Treaty will itself be an unrighteous Treaty. Why should there be no peace in Asia? Are the Asiatic peoples afflicted with a double dose of the original sin that they will not accept a Peace that will accord with their religious sentiments as well as the principles of nationality and self-determination? Or, is it that the Allies are determined to enforce an unjust Peace—a Peace that violates these sentiments and principles—without regard to consequences that may conceivably end in a conflagration the like of which history has not known? It would be a tragedy of the greatest magnitude if the Great War of Liberation were to end thus. To say, as Lord Curzon says, that a Treaty decided upon by the Peace-makers will not spread peace over Asia is to betray either the incompetence or the machinations of the latter. The most sacred interests of the peace and honour of the world demand that it should be delivered from the perils of either. And let us pray that the great devotional demonstration in which Hindus and Moslems joined together in every nook and corner of this country will awaken the people in the Allied countries to the reality of the momentous issues which hang in the balance. The Khilafat question is not a Moslem question. It is not an Indian or even an Eastern question. It is a world question. For, whether it is satisfactorily settled or not, will determine whether this sorely-tried world is to enjoy peace after a war that was to end wars.

TO-DAY'S MEETING.

We are glad public opinion is now concentrating its attention on the currency and exchange policy of the Government of India. To-day's meeting of Bombay's citizens is called under influential and well-informed auspices and it ought to be a great success. In the meanwhile, it will be readily conceded by the man in the street that the exchange problem is a difficult and complicated one and that the layman must either make a great effort of the mind to understand the problem or he should give his moral support to those who have taken the trouble to think out and to show where and how the action taken by the Government is prejudicial to Indian interests. We have constantly written on this subject in great detail and it is not necessary to-day to enter into the full history of the circumstances. Without, however, going into the minutia, there are certain very obvious issues which must be emphasised and which no Indian citizen can afford to ignore. Why is it that, in spite of the talk of responsible government and in spite of the much-belauded reforms, there is no improvement in the machinery by which decision in regard to currency is arrived at, by which action is taken involving losses of millions of pounds, involving inconvenience to millions of men? The continuance of the India Office control in finance and currency matters can lead and has led to no good. For the last thirty years, Indian publicists have consistently protested against this, and yet we do not see the least change in the procedure and management of things relating to exchange and currency. The management from England has distinctly involved serious losses most of which have been admitted by the Government. Action has been taken at the dictates of English financiers,—interested people who are using India's money—and generally the convenience or inconvenience of the English money market is considered much more than the convenience of the Indian money market and Indian businessmen.

An issue on which the public in this country has been fighting, and in regard to which there are no two opinions, is the freedom of the import of gold in such quantities as may be required. This freedom was denied to India during the war, when we were told that no gold was available; and yet the Bank of England trebled its gold holdings. It was denied to India after the Armistice and even after restrictions were removed on the export of gold from America and on the sale of South African gold. To-day the Government acquire gold at Rs. 10 per sovereign and have by their policy initiated a very unhealthy speculation in that metal in order to make a profit on the premium. The Government profess their desire to reach stable conditions of exchange according to the majority report of the Currency Committee. These stable conditions could be reached, if the Government want, at the absurd rate fixed by that Committee of two shillings in gold, in a manner less prejudicial to Indian trade than the one adopted by the Government of selling gold by tender. We pointed out yesterday how this restriction on the free imports of gold seems to be an attempt to subordinate Indian demand to safeguarding English gold reserves. And what of the sale of Reverse Councils? The losses involved in the transference of Indian funds at excessively high rates, the uncertainty and stoppage of trade, the large export of capital, the stringency of the money market, the discrimination against *bona fide* Indian applicants, all this we have seen—and the emphatic protests of the Indian Press, of Indian publicists and of Indian commercial bodies have gone unheeded. Even though the sale of Reverse Bills at the rate at which the Government are selling them is theoretically unsound and involves this country in enormous losses, the desire to satisfy the private greed of the Exchange Banks and of individual Englishmen including, we are credibly informed, some Government officials, will gain in strength unless to-day's meeting raises a strong and effective protest.

The largest and most obvious grievance in the matter of Indian exchange is, to our mind, the alteration of the legal ratio of Rs. 15 for the sovereign. What has happened in the world to justify this alteration except that India had the misfortune to produce vast commodities of raw materials and food stuffs which were wanted by the Allies and had the misfortune to be politically dependent with the result that the Allies chose to postpone payment and to secure their own individual benefit by raising the exchange, that is to say, by fixing the ratio of Rs. 10 per sovereign? Has there been a sufficient internal cause inside the country to justify this? If there has been, examining the speech of Mr. Hailey and the Currency Committee's Report, we do not find any explanation except a reference to consequences of high prices. As we pointed out yesterday, fiddling with the exchange is not the best policy for checking high prices. Has there been any serious world cause involving this upsetting of Indian exchange? India has the bulk of her currency in metal. India is in a happy position then of having full value gold and full value silver coin available for export if the balance of trade goes against her. If, instead of being bottled up and cut off from the rest of the world, India was free to take her own course in currency matters, the artificial bar to the free import of gold would have been removed long ago and then we should have had gold rated to silver at Rs. 15 per sovereign or more. At this rate we would have secured all the additional currency which is wanted every year from the world in gold instead of having to purchase in silver, as the Government are contemplating to do. There are those who say that India could not take all the gold which the world produces. If so, the other countries of the world would have to make their commodities cheaper and sufficiently attractive to India in order to induce this country to buy them and thus let them off the payment in gold, to which she is entitled instead of paying five times more for apparels, machinery and various other things. India would have been able to secure all these at very reasonable prices from the outsider. On the other hand, in the sale of her own produce she would have levied a tribute on the world during these two or three years and from being heavily a debtor country, she would have emerged as a great country with a credit balance abroad. Her ability to do large trade, to open up large industries would have considerably improved if the legal ratio of Rs. 15 per sovereign, that is to say, the old rate of 1/4d. had not been wantonly interefered with. The ratio has been fixed by law for many years. Its alteration has been brought about by executive order. This was done not after consultation with Indian opinion, but inspite of universal Indian protest. It is humiliating to think that in currency and exchange matters, Indian opinion should count for naught and that the Government should not only be frankly autocratic but should be acting apparently in the interests and at the dictation of English financial interests rather than those of India. We have no doubt on all these obvious issues, on which there is no difference of opinion amongst well-informed Indians, a very strong case will be made out to-day and we hope the Government will see the unwisdom of their course and will attempt to satisfy the reasonable and moderate demands of the public. Failing this we fear the discontent, which is being felt now, will go on increasing and the confidence of the public in the good intentions of the Government will be gravely shaken.

Notes of the Day.

Will Mr. Sastri Explain?

Nearly a month ago, Mr. Bennett asked a question in the Commons, concerning the fact that there was no Indian associated with the South African Enquiry. Dr. Fisher gave the obscuring reply that neither the Indian Government nor the Union Government were responsible for the failure. The "Times of India" came out with the rumour, we heard last October, that Mr. Sastri was invited to South Africa, and added that no better man could have been chosen. All these gossipy remarks do not account for the breakdown of the proposal that an Indian should attend. We were told that in the statement that both the Governments had been equally solicitous in the matter, fair justice was not done to the Government of India. The public was left with the impression that some element of obstruction came from the Union Government. Mr. Bennett, not content with the foggy reply, has elicited the information that the cause of refusal was outside the control of the South African Government. We hope Mr. Bennett will put yet another question, and enable himself, by the method of exhaustion, to find out the person or circumstances responsible for the failure of the proposal. No one is left the wiser for answers that do not meet the question. In the meanwhile, we ask Mr. Sastri to explain to the public the reasons of his "regrettable refusal", as of the three parties concerned, of which he was one, both the Union Government and the Government of India are exonerated from all responsibility. We ask him to make a frank statement, if he does not think that the confidence reposed in him is too onerous to permit such a course.

A Civic Crime.

The public of Bombay will do well to raise an immediate protest against the threatened encroachment of the Oval by the Government of Bombay for the purposes of the new Council Hall. That Government should have come to so palpably wrong a decision would have been incredible, but for the fact that building operations have been actually commenced without so much as letting out a hint to the public or the municipal authorities. We confess we are not convinced by the arguments Sir George Lloyd advanced in the Council on Thursday in justification of the choice of the site on the Oval. We admit that the number of existing halls which can be utilised for the purpose in view is exceedingly limited. The University Hall is out of the question on account of its acoustic defects. As regards the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall Sir George Lloyd has advanced the objection that the dust and the noise would come in the way of its appropriateness. But cannot something be done to overcome or mitigate these defects? If it is quite impossible to do so, why not utilize one of the larger halls of the Prince of Wales Museum? If it is intended to make the Museum building immediately fulfil the purpose for which it was intended—and it is high time this was done—cannot one of its halls be reserved for the next few years for the meetings of the Council? Then, again, there is the Town Hall. His Excellency complains that it is without any committee room or convenience of any kind for refreshments or reading room and so on. But, we would like to know if on the adjoining grounds some out-houses and a committee room could not be erected as a temporary measure.

An Example.

In any case, the utilisation of a portion of the Oval is to be strongly deprecated. We have such a dearth of open spaces in Bombay that any further encroachment on the existing plots would be little short of a civic crime. We are glad to learn that the civic authorities are about to join in the public protest and send an urgent representation to Government against the threatened outrage. While the policy of Government in seeking to encroach on the Oval—and at an extravagant expenditure of public money—deserves emphatic condemnation, we have nothing but praise for their decision to remove the Government Central Press from its present unsuitable location at the Kennedy Sea Face to a site in Chembur in the north of Trombay. The present premises of the Press were an eye-sore to Bombay. The removal of the Press will, no doubt, entail some inconvenience to the staff, but we are sure the authorities will make adequate provision for their housing and compensate them in other ways for the transfer. The proposed transfer of the Press, is, doubtless, part of the Government plan to relieve the congestion in Bombay by the gradual removal of the existing workshops from the midst of residential areas, and as such it is to be heartily welcomed.

SECOND KHILAFAT DAY.

ALL-INDIA OBSERVANCE.

HARTAL: FASTINGS.

PRAYERS: PROTESTS.

GRAVE WARNING TO BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

The Second Khilafat Day was observed with solemnity in Bombay yesterday. Never before in the history of Bombay has such a complete cessation of work been recorded. Even the *hartal* of April 6 of last year was not on such a huge scale. Most of the Hindu shopkeepers, traders, etc., joined whole heartedl in the observance of *hartal* with their Mahomedan brethren. Many Parsi shopkeepers and traders of other nationalities, specially in the Indian business quarters of the town also shewed their sympathy by observing the *hartal*. Thousands of the Hindus acting according to the manifesto issued by Mr. Gandhi fasted, and bands of Hindus volunteers were noticed rendering yeomen's service in observing peace and order. Among the various corps that helped yesterday indefatigably to make the proceedings of the day successful mention may be made of (1) the Satyagrahi Volunteer Corps; (2) the Home Rule Volunteer Corps; (3) the Progressive Volunteer Corps; (4) the Bhatia Vol. Corps; (5) Cutchi Lohana Vol. Corps; (6) Dadar Vol. Corps; (7) the Deccan Vol. Corps; (8) the Khoja Isnaasari Vol. Corps; (9) the Muslim Vol. Corps; (10) the Bombay Young Men's Vol. Corps; and (11) the Madanpura Vol. Corps.

CITY'S SOLEMN APPEARANCE.

All the mills, in accordance with the request of the Khilafat Committee worked yesterday Pan-bidi shops and tea-shops were observed doing business here and there. No pressure was employed anywhere, and the cessation of work and fasting were quite voluntary and spontaneous. The streets of Bombay, except those the Fort, wore a very solemn appearance which could not but impress the on-lookers. This stoppage of work was not confined only to Bombay proper, but extended as far as Dadar, Mahim and Bandra and other suburbs of Bombay.

AT CRAWFORD MARKET.

In the Crawford Market only a few vegetable stalls were open, but no meat or fish were available. In other markets with a view to causing the minimum of inconvenience fish and vegetables were made available only for a few hours. The market at Parel was open the whole day. At Byculla, Nagpada, and Girgaum there was a sprinkling of shops open, the majority being either under lock and key or, though being open, were doing no business at all. At Bhendi Bazaar, only a few panbidi and tea-shops were kept open. Pydhoni and Kalbadevi, with the exception of a few shops, looked as if deserted in marked contrast with the daily stir and bustle of thousands of businessmen. All the cloth markets of Bombay were closed.

PRAYER AT JUMA MASJID.

In the noon prayers with solemnity befitting the occasion were offered at the Juma Masjid, when over 20 to 30 thousand devout Mahomedans, either in the Masjid or the surrounding places, gathered together and the scene that presented itself then was the most impressive and soul-stirring.

After the prayers were over Maulana Shah Suleman Foolwari delivered a most impressive sermon detailing the present state of the Khalifate which went to the hearts of the congregation and so melted them that tears streamed down the cheeks of thousands Moslems. The Mahomedan leaders motored down different parts of Bombay to see if everything was in order.

The men working in the various bunders Bombay abstained from work. Liquor shops we closed everywhere. At the Bandra Slaughte House, not a single animal was killed on Thursday night although the day previous a larger number was killed to meet the requirements of the people for the next day.

THE MASS MEETING,

GRAVE WARNING.

In connection with the Khilafat Day, a public meeting of Mahomedan, Hindu and other citizens of Bombay was held under the auspices of the Central Khilafat Committee of India, at the Mastan Shah Tank, Bombay, last night, Mr. Mia Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chhotani presiding. There was a very large attendance, among those present being, Mr. M. K. Gandhi, Moulana S. Sulaiman Sahib Phulwari, Moulana Shaukat Ali, Shrimati Sarladevi Chaudhari, Mr. S. R. Bomanji, Mr. Ahmed Haji Siddick Khatri, Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Lalji, Mr. Mushir Husain Kidwanj, Moulvi Zafarali Khan, Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, Mr. Faiz B. Tyebji, and others.

After prayers had been said, Mr. Mia Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chhotani delivered the presidential address, in the course of which he said:—

MR. CHOTANI'S ADDRESS.

In opening the proceedings Mr. Chotani said:—

Gentlemen, We have been under the rule of the British nation for nearly a century past and during that period we have always regarded them as good rulers. We have been most sincere and loyal to them on all occasions. The Hindus and Moslems of India have always remained firm in their loyalty to the British Crown and have fought many a brilliant battle under the banner of the British Government. They have taken a splendid part in the military strength of the Empire, and it can be said without the least exaggeration that India has played a prominent part in strengthening the British position in the world. Whenever any occasion has arisen the Indians have never failed in their duty to the British Crown.

No Political End.

Now the question arises why the Indian Moslems and with them the entire population of India, have begun to hold public meetings denouncing the present attitude of the British nation. The answer to this question is not far to seek. Some of the English statesmen who are profoundly ignorant of the religious sentiments of the Moslems, assert that the Moslems want to gain certain political ends in the name of religion, but in fact it is not so. The fact is that the political blunder of certain British statesmen has given an opportunity to the birth and growth of the present critical situation and they have failed to realize that the present agitation and unrest is based on the just religious demands of the Indian Moslems.

Our religious demands that the Holy Places of Islam and the Jaziratul Arab must remain under the direct control of the Commander of the Faithful. The direct or indirect control of any non-Moslem power over these places is an intolerable interference with our religion. But after the armistice there is serious suspicion that the British and France wanted to keep the Jaziratul Arab under their permanent possession. Hence we deemed it absolutely necessary to place our religious sentiments and demands before the representatives of the British Government, so that they might timely realize that to disregard the religious demands of the Indian Moslem would definitely mean that the liberty and freedom of religion assured to them by the declaration of the British Government was now withdrawn.

Anti-Moslem Crusade.

Gentlemen, not only our just and religious demands are not listened to, but to add insult to the injury Lord Bryce and Co., and some clergies of England have started a most dangerous movement and have given it the colour of a "Crusade." Their movement has affected the opinion of not only the British nation but of even some of the British Ministers of the Crown. The Important journalists of England have also come under the same morbid influence and the debates of the Parliament have also begun to shout in the same tune. France and Italy want that Constantinople should continue to be the seat of the Ottoman Government, but some of our British statesmen and the clergy in particular urge upon the expulsion of the Turks from Constantinople. The bigotry of some of the British Statesmen and the clergies knows no bounds. One of them asserts that there will be no effect upon the Indian Moslems if the Sultan is removed from Constantinople. Another is of opinion that the Moslems will not raise any objection and our object will also be fulfilled, if the Sultan is deprived of his temporal power and is allowed like the Pope to remain in Constantinople. The third says that some hot headed extrimists are responsible for this agitation otherwise the general public in India are not interested in the Khilafat question.

We can tell these irresponsible statesmen and cleargy that they are themselves misled and are misleading others with their erroneous views. But what to say of Mr. Lloyd George, the Prime Minister of England, who has been so much affected by the factitious stories of Armenian Massacre that he has allowed the despatch of English army and navy to Constantinople? We are at a loss to understand on what principle of Justice it is based to occupy the seat of the Khilafat and to show Military pomp there during the armistice.

Our Final Message.

In short the action of some of the irresponsible statesmen and clergy of England have endangered the relations between the Government and the governed. Our demands have received no response. Therefore we are once more compelled to send our final message to our King Emperor and his ministers to pay a due regard to our pleadings in dealing with the Turkish question. This message is entirely based upon sincerity and deep loyalty. If it is accepted, we shall be loyally bound to the British Government more than ever. It is our duty to warn the British Government that we have, so far kept the feelings of the general public within the constitutional limits by our wise policy, but now the present agitation started by the Clergies of England has rendered our task extremely difficult, and the excitement of people has become so great that we cannot keep it under our control any longer. The only effective remedy to put down the excitement and indignation of people is that the British Government should, without further delay give solemn assurance by public announcement that the religious demands of the Moslems will be acceded to, so that no danger may arise from the violent and fanatical agitation of the clergies of England. The time has come when his Excellency the Viceroy should kindly make his best and final efforts to convey our feelings to the Imperial Government and press the views of the Indian Moslems on his Majesty's ministers and other responsible statesmen of the Empire. The decision of the Peace Conference, contrary to the religious sentiments of the Moslem world will establish no peace on earth, and the British Government should sacrifice the small territories of Mesopotamia and Palestine to the good will and loyalty of the Millions of his Majesty's most loyal subjects.

A Time of Hard Trial.

Gentlemen, it is the time of hard trial. We have tried our best that we should not be dragged to a painful and critical situation. But we are afraid we are soon to be put to a severe test by the Divine destiny. May God help our British Government to follow the right course and make them sympathise with us in our present difficulties. Amen.

MR. GANDHI.

Mr. M. K. Gandhi moved the first resolution, in the course of which it was stated:—

"This meeting of Hindus, Muslims and other citizens of Bombay, hereby enters its emphatic protest against the violent and irresponsible agitation going on in the United Kingdom calculated to wound the deepest susceptibilities of the Moslems and therefore the whole of India, and trusts that not only will His Majesty's Ministers and other statesmen who desire the retention of India in the Empire as a free partner dissociate themselves from that agitation, but will reassure the inhabitants of India of the fellow feeling of the people of the United Kingdom by securing a settlement of the Khilafat question compatible with the just and religious sentiments of millions of the Muslims subjects of His Majesty."

The resolution then proceeded to record the deep conviction of the meeting in regard to the grave consequences of any other solutios of the question and appealed to all the statesmen of the Empire to prevent a severe strain being put upon Indian Loyalty.

The resolution added that the Meeting at the same time wished to place upon record the fact that whatever joint steps it might be necessary to take in order to give effect to the just sentiments of Indians there should be no resort to violence whether in speech or deed and was firmly of opinion that any violence practised in connection with the movement would seriously injure it and cause irreparable harm; that in the event of failure of the joint movement, the Muslims reserved to themselves the right of taking such steps as the exigencies of the situation might dictate; and concluded by authorizing the President to send a copy of the Resolution to His Excellency the Viceroy with a request to convey the same to His Majesty the King-Emperor.

Mr. Gandhi said:—

"It gives me the greatest pleasure to be able to move the only resolution of this great conference. I beg to congratulate the organizers and the volunteers on the splendid success of the peaceful demonstration of today. We had so many warnings given to us as to the consequences that were likely to follow from suspension of business. Bombay at least has, thanks to the efforts of the Khilafat Committee, behaved nobly in the matter. The *hartal* was spontaneous and voluntary. No pressure whatever was used. It was a matter of great satisfaction to me to note that the Committee followed the advice tendered by me that millhands should not be called upon to participate the *hartal*. In these days of tension between employers and employees in the various industrial concerns of the country, we may not encourage labourers to absent themselves from work without the willing consent of the employers. Our resolution protests against the violent and irresponsible agitation set up in England in connection with the Khilafat question, and appeals to the British ministers and other statesmen to dissociate themselves from this agitation and reassure us of the fellow-feeling of the people of the United Kingdom by securing an honourable settlement consistent with the just religious sentiments of the Mussalmans of India."

The resolution, Mr. Gandhi proceeded to say, warned those concerned of the grave consequences of an adverse solution which would put an undue strain upon Indian loyalty. The resolution also warned the people in the most emphatic language against violence of speech or deed and gave it as the opinion of the great meeting that any exercise of violence was calculated to injure the sacred cause and to do irreparable harm.

'Thoroughly Respectful."

So far Mr. Gandhi went on to say, the resolution was a joint transaction between Hindus, Mahomedans and others to whom this great land is their Mother country or their adopted home. And it committed the joint movement to a policy of no violence in the course of the struggle. But, Mahomedans had special Koranic obligations in which Hindus might or might not join. They therefore, reserved to themselves the right in order to enforce justice, to resort to all such methods as may be enjoined by the Islamic scriptures. "I venture heartily to associate myself with this resolution", said Mr Gandhi and proceeded: "I consider the resolution to be thoroughly respectful and moderate in tone. I see on the platform Shias and Sunnis Hindus and Parsis all joined together in a respectful demonstration. Complete closure of the great Hindu cloth market and Hindu houses are an eloquent testimony of Hindu agreement with the Muslim demand. The unholy agitation set up in London has evoked an outburst of feeling in India, which will never die until justice is done. It is a matter of painful surprise that even Lord Curzon, with all his knowledge and experience of India, should have allied himself to the ignorant agitation.

A Silver Lining.

There is, however, a silver lining to the cloud that has gathered overhead. Mr. Montagu has been our uncompromising advocate. Mr. Lloyd George has at last reaffirmed his memorable declaration, though in a somewhat halting form. I believe that the Government of india is pressing forward our claim with great firmness. The Anglo-Indian press has not been hostile. The "Times of India" and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have even warmly espoused our cause. The resolution invites all Englishmen to rally round the banner of Truth and Justice and vindicate British honour and the pledged word of the British Premier. I yield to no one in my loyalty to the British connection, but I must refuse to buy that loyalty at the price of honour and at the sacrifice of the deeply stirred religious sentiments of one-fifth of my countrymen. A loyalty that sells its soul is worth nothing, and if in spite of the acknowledged services of Indian soldiers, both Hindu and Mahomedan during the late war, the promises made by British Statesman are broken, the reasons that evoke the loyalty of India will have ceased to exist. I do not lose hope, but if the hope is disappointed and the worst happens, God alone knows what will happen to this fair land of ours. We know this that there will be neither peace nor rest for the Government or the people until the wrong is righted and the feelings of eight crores Mahomedans are respected. I hope it is unnecessary to show why it is obligatory on Hindus to march side by side with their Mahomedan countrymen. So long as the means and the end are honourable I can imagine no better cement for perpetually binding us both than our complete association with the Mahomedans.

No Violence.

But in a cause so sacred as this there can be, there should be, no violence either of speech or of deed. We must conquer not by hate but by love. I admit the difficulty of loving the unjust, but victory consists not in marching along a smooth surface but in conquering obstacles with a resolute and undaunted way. And in a just and sacred cause firmness of purpose and unconquerable will are the least qualities required of us. Moreover, violence can only damage this great cause. It may create a sensation but we shall never reach the goal through a series of sensations. The non-violence clause of the resolution, therefore, definitely recognises the wisdom of self-restraint and enjoins upon all speakers to refrain from making wild or exaggerated speeches which can only lead to bloodshed, ruthless repression and humiliation of both the Government and the people."

Mr. Gandhi hoped, in conclusion, that the whole of India would unite in a prayer to the Almighty and in a cry for Justice that would not be denied. He ventured finally to hope that Government would recognise that India was no longer an infant and that Indians had the same feelings that actuated Englishmen in similar circumstances.

MAULANA SHAH S. PHULWARI.

Maulana Shah Suleiman Phulwari, seconding the resolution, appealed to the Hindus to make common cause with the Mahomedans in the Khilafat question.

MR. BOMANJI

Mr. S. R. Bomanji, supporting the resolution, said it was a matter of great pride and satisfaction to see the Hartal Day conducted with an amount of restraint that would be an eye-opener to the people of India and the Government of India. That day saw the consummation of Hindu-Muslim unity. He had no doubt that if they conducted their agitation with the same restraint, their cause, being just, would succeed.

MR. M. H. KIDWAI.

Mr. M. H. Kidwai said the Mahomedans should respect the religious susceptibilities of their Hindu brethren by desisting from cow-killing, and the Hindus should support their Mahomedan brethren in the Khilafat question. He appealed to European statesmen not to sever from Turkey at least those provinces which were essentially and predominently Turkish.

The resolution was further supported by Moulvi Zafarali Khan and others, and carried.

KEEP YOUR PLEDGE OF JANUARY, 1918.

B. P. ASSOCIATION MESSAGE TO PREMIER

The following telegram is sent to the Premier by the Bombay Presidency Association:—

The Councils of the Bombay Presidency Association strongly protests against the anti-Turkish agitation that is now being engineered in England and elsewhere and urges in the interest of peace and security of the Empire that it is necessary for His Majesty's Government to solve the Khilafat question on the lines of the pledges given by you in your speech delivered on the 5th of January, 1918, and in accordance with the united Moslem opinion which has the sympathy and the support of other communities in India.

FOUR HON. MAGISTRATES RESIGN.

DELIVERY OF HARANGUES PROHIBITED

(From our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), Mar. 19.

Four Honorary Magistrates in Sind have resigned their office, as a protest against the anti-Islamic agitation in England. The District Magistrate of Hyderabad has issued a notice prohibiting from the 18th to 23rd March, "delivery of harangues, the exhibition or dissemination of leaflets or anything which may probably influence religious animosity or incite to the disturbances of the peace or to the resistance of lawful authority."

AT AMRITSAR.

(From a Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, March 19.

Complete *hartal* was observed. There was no police interference. *Hartal* was managed by Hindu and Mahomedan Khilafat Volunteers. Everything passed off quietly. Prayers were offered in all mosques after Jumma. A public meeting of more than 15,000 Hindus and Mahomedans was held in the Jumma Masjid. Dr. Kitchlew presided and passed a resolution on the Khilafat question.

AT POONA.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, March 19.

The *hartal* to-day was well observed in the City, shops all along the thoroughfares to the Reay Market being closed. The market itself was practically deserted.

But in the Cantonment, on the contrary, except for few shops both Hindu and Mahomedans that were closed the rest were open.

AT AHMEDABAD.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, March 19.

To-day's *hartal* was well observed here, all business being suspended. A crowded public meeting of Hindus and Mussalmans was held, when resolutions on the Khilafat question were passed.

AT ALLAHABAD.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, March 19.

The Khilafat Day passed off quietly in Allahabad. Shops were closed and several people walked to their places of business, dispensing with conveyances. There were meetings also.

AT AGRA.

(Associated Press.)

AGRA, March 19.

To-day, there was complete Khilafat *hartal* throughout the station, both Mohamedan and Hindu shops being closed.

AT KARACHI.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, March 19.

The *hartal* to-day, in Karachi was fairly successful, many Hindu and Mahomedan shops being closed. But European officers and firms in Karachi were open as usual, few employees only being reported absent. Of the 25 cars usually run, only 8 cars ran to-day, owing to the employees failing to turn up to work. But, no inconvenience was, however, experienced by the public. Not many hackney carriages were to be seen in the streets, though private carriages were moving about as usual. The town presented a deserted appearance in the earlier hours, later groups of people collected in main thoroughfares in an aimless sort way.

AT NAGPUR.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, March 19.

The *hartal* was observed here to-day. Hindus cooperated with Mahomedans in closing their shops and suspending their business. Prayers were offered in the Masjid and in the evening a mass meeting was held.

AT RANGOON.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, March 19.

The *hartal* to-day, was evidenced by the closing of shops in the bazars and complete absence of ticca gharries. A crowded public meeting was held this afternoon in the grounds of the Idgah Mosque, when, after short speeches, a resolution emphasising the importance of satisfactory solution of the Khilafat question was passed.

AT CALCUTTA

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 19.

It has been decided that only *hartal* will be observed in Calcutta to-day, but there will be no public meetings. The Mahomedans will offer special prayers at noon in all mosques in the City and suburbs, after which telegrams will be sent to the Viceroy, Secretary of State and also a telegram of sympathy to Turkey. In Calcutta very elaborate and complete precautions have been taken by the authorities to prevent any breach of the peace to-day. The Government have issued a circular warning Government servants against absenting themselves in connection with the observance of *hartal* to-day. On account of to-day's *hartal* the Calcutta butchers, who are all Mahomedans, did not slaughter any animal last night.

AT BELGAUM.

(From a Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, March 19.

Belgaum observed complete *hartal*. Business stood still. A Hindu-Moslem mass meeting was held in evening. Mr. Jangadharrao Deshpande presided.

AT LUCKNOW.

(From a Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, March 19.

In the observance of the Second Khilafat Day prayers in every mosque after Friday service were offered. Special arrangements were made at Tila Shah Pirmahomed Mosque. Over thirty thousand Moslems assembled and prayed with great solemnity, and enthusiasm for the safety of the Caliph's (Sultan of Turkey) Empire a joint mass meeting at Eifahaum grounds full assemblage of which is beyond estimate, unanimously passed the resolution on Khilafat.

AT MUTTRA.

(From a Correspondent.)

MUTTRA, March 19.

Complete *hartal* was observed throughout the city and neighbouring villages. Muslems assembled in a mass meeting at Jamey Masjid.

AT MAHUVA.

A correspondent wires under date Mahuva March 19.

"Observed Khilafat Day with *hartal*. More than 3,000 Hindu and Mahomedans assembled in mosque, prayed and resolved to support Bombay Khilafat Committee.

AT RANDER.

The president of the Khilafat meeting at Rander on Friday wires that the Citizens of Rander assembled in a public meeting under the presidentship of Maulana Suleiman has sent the final message to the Viceroy. *Hartal* was complete and perfect order and quiet prevailed.

AT DHULIA.

The Secretary of the Khilafat Committee, Dhulia wires:—

"Dhulia Mahomedans observed the Khilafat Day. All Mahomedans stopped business and offered prayers for the Khalifa. The Central Khilafat Committee's Resolution is adopted and a wire is sent to the Viceroy to convey to His Majesty the King Emperor and the Premier to maintain the pre-war sovereignty and kingdom of the Khalifatul Muslamin and to keep Constantinople Zaziratul Arab and the European Turkish territory in the Sultan's possession."

AT HYDERABAD.

(From our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, March 19.

19th March was celebrated here by general *hartal* 99 per cent. of the Hindus and Mahomedan shopkeepers having closed business. The few including licensed liquor shops keeping open were not molested by people. The Hindu-Mahomedan workers divided the town into wards and kept watch to prevent untoward incidents, although none were apprehended. The *hartal* has so far been absolutely peaceful and even more orderly than on the Satyagraha day. Prayer were offered at 10 in the morning at the Hindu temple, the Chief Mahomedan workers attending. To keep people engaged a meeting was arranged without previous notice and Mr. Jethmal Parsram spoke on the teachings of Gita and Shah Latif, a Sufi Poet of Sind and Sheikh Abdulmagu spoke on the incidents from the life of the prophet Moses. Prayers were offered for the Khalifa at Friday prayer's time at all mosques in the town. In the evening there will be a big protest meeting.

AT CALICUT.

(From a Correspondent.)

CALICUT, March 19.

A crowded meeting of Hindus and Mussa

(Continued on page 14.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

DANGER OF EXPELLING TURKS.

OUTRAGING MOSLEM RELIGIOUS AND PATRIOTIC FEELINGS.

MR. MONTAGU'S TRIBUTE TO MAHOMEDANS.

STRIKING INTERVIEW.

The Peace Conference representative of the "Daily Chronicle" writes:—

The Secretary of State for India, the Right Hon. E. S. Montagu, gave me yesterday an important statement on the state of Indian opinion upon the demand for the expulsion of the Sultan from Constantinople.

Mr. Montagu has been suffering from overwork; and it was in a West-end nursing home that I asked him what kind of evidence it was on which he was taking his present stand.

"Every reference," he replied, "however indirect, to the possible destruction of the Turkish Empire as a consequence of the terms of peace has always been followed by a vast quantity of telegrams of protest addressed to me from all parts of India. I have had communications ever since the Peace Conference started last year in this sense.

Genuine Grievance.

"It is all very well for certain public men to say that the Mohammedans do not feel as deeply as I have represented, or that their feelings may have been exploited by an extreme section of politicians.

"Supposing that were the case, and that the whole question could be so dismissed, it would not be a good thing for Imperial statesmanship to feed an insignificant minority which was causing trouble to the Government with a real and substantial grievance."

"How is it 'real and substantial'?" I asked.

"The Mohammedans who think about this matter are certainly genuine," Mr. Montagu replied "There can be no more loyal friend of the British Empire than the Agha Khan. There is no man in India who has played a more munificent part in the war, or done more to keep the Mohammedans steady in periods of anxiety, than the Nizam of Hyderabad.

Dubious About Peace.

"The Agha Khan travelled twice across Europe, and postponed his return to India twice, in order to lay his views before the Council of Four in Paris, together with other representative Mohammedans. It was a significant fact that when the armistice was signed, whilst the Nizam was rejoising over the victory of the King-Emperor, prayers were ordered to be offered in the mosques that friendship had been established between Turkey and Britain (I am not sure of the words, for in bed I have no documents by me).

"The anxiety of the Mohammedans about Turkey was such that in many parts of India they did not join in the Peace rejoicings on November 19 last. They have held innumerable 'Khalifate Conferences,' from which the invariable resolution has asked for the retention of the Khalifate at Constantinople. Hindoos have joined largely in these manifestations. But it is not only Hindoos and Mohammedans—it is every Government and every official from India with whom I have had communication.

No Betrayal.

"The Government of India—whilst maintaining the absolute impossibility of the demand put forward by some of the wilder spirits for the maintenance of the integrity of the old Ottoman Empire—have always sympathised with the plea for Turkish Turkey, and have urged their views upon his Majesty's Government through me and my colleagues of the Indian Delegation.

"I want to add to this that it is a horrible slander which has appeared in some advertisements and in some newspaper articles that to leave the Sultan in Constantinople is to betary those who died in Gallipoli. Indians fought and died in Gallipoli beside soldiers from other parts of the Empire. But they fought a war of liberation; they fought to beat the King's enemies.

"They never could have foreseen, as a result of their bravery, that there would be, in England especially, some to say that Indian views should be disregarded in the settlement.

What moslems claim.

"India fought to beat the Turk. But remark this distinction: Armenia is not a Mahommedan land. Syria, Mesopotamia, and Arabia will continue to be Mahommedan lands. Palestine is an Arab, not a Turkish,—country.

"All the Indians can claim, all the moderate Indian does claim, is that countries that were Mahommedan before the war shall remain so afterwards. The alternative would be to give Constantinople to another nation to rule—and I see none with a better right than the Turk—or to put it under some international or inter-Allied institution, which is not at present a promising prospect.

"I was in India when the Prime Minister, on January, 15, 1918, spoke on behalf of the British Empire to the trade unions, and remember the sigh of relief with which that pronouncement was received.

"Again in April, the same heart-whole unanimity was shown in answer to the Premier's message asking for renewed assistance. As much as ever to-day, India needs the continuence of that spirit of union."

THE TURKS AND THE IMPERIAL CITY.

SOLEMN UNDERTAKINGS' OF BRITISH.

Lt.-Com. Kenworthy, R.N., M.P., writes to the "Daily Chronicle":—

The decision announced simultaneously in Constantinople and India a few days ago, that the "Imperial City" was to remain the seat of the Turkish Government, has caused much satisfaction in India and throughout the Moslem world. But it has caused a number of worthy people in England to wring their hands and raise their voices in protest.

But the unrest in India, Afghanistan, Persia, Egypt, and Mesopotamia, as well as in Turkey, is very real. The Indian Government is reported to have stated that the partition of Turkey and the expulsion of the Turkish Government from Constantinople will undo all the good hoped for from the recent granting of a constitution to India.

Great protest meetings have been held in India, presided over by leaders of Indian opinion who have always been loyal to our rule. These Indians cannot be ignored. In theory, at any rate, they are equal subjects with all of us of the King-Emperor. And India gave a million soldiers and many millions of treasure to the common cause in the great war.

Now what, briefly, are the arguments used on both sides?

The Armenian Question.

The chief reason put forward for depriving the Turks of Constantinople is the ill-treatment of the Armenians. The fate of this much persecuted race has been one of the saddest in human history. And there are few who would not welcome the giving of freedom to this long-suffering people. Nor is there any real reason why those portions of the former Turkish Empire inhabited by a majority of the Armenian race should not be freed. Unfortunately, the massacres have not been altogether on one side!

Now, the annexation of Constantinople will not help the Armenians. They do not want it themselves, and could not hold it if they did want it. The Armenian lands are many miles away from Constantinople. Armenians are not persecuted in Constantinople. They are butchered in the mountains of Asia Minor. In fact, the annexation of Constantinople would probably be the signal for fresh attacks on the Armenians and other Christians in Turkey by the enraged Ottomans. On the other hand, with the Straits neutralised and the fortifications razed, instant pressure could be brought to bear on the Turkish Government in Constantinople in case of misbehaviour. We should have something to bargain with. With the Turks driven into the interior of Asia Minor, the bringing of pressure to bear would be a costly and difficult operation

International Straits.

The internationalisation of the Straits would remove the danger of the Dardanelles being again closed in time of war. I see no great difficulty in this, and an international police force, obeying the orders of the League of Nations, could be stationed there to see that there was no treachery. It is suggested that the League of Nations should take over the city of Constantinople as well. But all the objections of outraged Moslem feeling would remain, with little additional advantage.

Another reason put forward for the annexation of Constantinople is that it was once the seat of Byzantine Christianity—and a very corrupt and cruel regime it was. Certain high ecclesiastics in this country are beating drums about Saint Sophia. Well, Saint Sophia has been a great Moslem mosque for 500 years, and is equally dear to pious Mohammedans. The sudden renaisance of these Christian prelates in world politics is refreshing after the long silence of the last five years. But the great war was not a war of Christianity against unbelievers, and any such arguments are an insult to the hundreds of thousands of Moslem soldiers who fought and died in the British and French armies.

And I do not think there is a great demand for the surrender of Constantinople among Eastern Christians. I spoke to a distinguished Arab General a few days ago. This gentleman has been fighting the Turks in Arabia ever since he was a boy of 14. He is a Christian, but he has no desire for the expulsion of the Turks from their capital. His aim is an independent Arab kingdom, and I hope he attains it.

Our Solemn Undertakings.

And, finally, there are our own solemn undertakings on the subject. On January 5, 1918, Mr. Lloyd George addressed a meeting of Trade Union delegates at the Central Hall, Westminster, on the subject of War Aims. He made this declaration after explaining that he had consulted Lord Grey and Mr. Asquith on the subject. "Nor are we fighting to deprive Turkey of its capital, or of the rich and renowned lands of Asia Minor and Thrace, which are predominantly Turkish in race."

These words were telegraphed to all the cities of the East. They gave great satisfaction to Moslems in India, Egypt, and Persia. They heartened our Moslem fellow-subjects in the fight against Germany, and helped to weaken Turkish resistance, thus saving many of our men's lives. Are we to treat this pledge as a "scrap of paper"? It will be a sorry day for British prestige in the East, resting largely, as it does, on the belief that the Englishman's word is his bond, if we do

The men who laid down their lives on the Peninsula of Gallipoli are put forward as reason for the annexation of Constantinople. They did not fight and perish in order that solemn pledges should be broken, or that the British Empire in the East should be disrupted by outraging the religious and patriotic feelings of our Moslem fellow-subjects.

MR. AMEER ALI ON THE TREATY DECISION.

DANGER OF EXPULSION

"Speaking entirely as a British citizen, in the interests of the British Empire, I consider the Press campaign which has been started for the purpose of obtaining a reversal of th decision of the Supreme Council with regard to Constantinople as disastrous to that solidarity which is essential for the pacific development of the different communities subject to the British Crown," said the Rt. Hon. Ameer Ali, in an interview with a "Daily Chronicle" representative.

A member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, Mr. Ameer Ali is an authority on Mohammedan law, and has held high offic in India.

"The demand which has been put forwar for the expulsion of the Turks from Constantinople and Thrace," he continued, "is base on allegations which cannot be dealt with in a short compass.

"It is against the British code of justice to condemn a man unheard; it is opposed to the code of both humanity and universal justice to condemn a people without giving the a chance of being heard in their defence.

For Fair Play.

"I am not an apologist committed to eithe Christian or Moslem, but for the sake of justice and fair play I desire to say that th Turkish rulers, certainly before the cliqu which took possession of the Government of Turkey during the war, were by no means intolerant.

"The Jews fleeing from Spain found a refuge in their territories, and the Christian communities were guaranteed absolute freedom of worship and the enjoyment of all the rights which they possessed The Turkish Government certainly repressed risings and rebellion ruthlessly, but they were no more ruthless than the Russians, or many other nations Europe.

"Europe closed its eyes to the misdeeds of Russia, and had not a word to say against th terrible crimes which were perpetrated that country under the Tsarist rule.

"On January 5, 1918, the Prime Minister speaking for the British nation, used the following words in a memorable speech:—

Nor are we fighting to deprive Turkey its capital, or the rich and renowned land of Asia Minor and Thrace, which are predominantly Turkish in race.

"The outcry which has now been raised against the decision of the Supreme Council should have been raised then, when the pledge as the Moslems understood it, was given to the world.

Effect of the "Pledge."

"The effect of the Prime Minister's declaration was to remove the suspicions that had arisen in the Moslem mind as to the designs and intentions of the British Government regarding Turkey.

"Those apprehensions were not confined to the civilian population, but had extended to the soldiers. The declarations of the Prime Minister had the effect of reassuring them and securing the steadfast adhesion of the Moslem world, which was then a grave necessity for the successful issue of the war.

"England and the British nation obtained the fullest advantage from the pledge. To raise an outcry now at this stage, based on reasons which must have been present to the minds of the partisans at that time, does not seem consistent with the honour of England. The course advocated now would be considered by the Moslem world as a breach of faith, and its effect can easily be imagined.

Constantinople the Seat of Islam.

"Constantinople has been the seat of Turkish Government for four centuries. It is covered with Moslem shrines and Moslem institutions, and I assert that it is regarded peculiarly as the city of Islam, a name by which it is known to all Moslems throughout the world.

"To degrade the Caliph, the spiritual head of the vast congregation of Sunnis, to turn him out "bag and baggage" from his capital and the last province that has been left to him, would be an insult to his religion and an outrage on the faith of the vast Mussalman population subject to the British Crown and subject to the French Republic.

"France realises the danger of treating the Sultan Caliph in the way in which it is desired by a section of the Press and the public in this country. It is singularly unfortunate that in Great Britain people should be found who do not comprehend what their campaign means to the Empire.

Moslems of India

"At this moment especially, peace and security in India are needful. The appeasement of the Moslems of India, for which the Government of the country is responsible, is called "a shadowy terror," and it is suggested by men who have held responsible positions in the State that the sentiments of the Moslem people should be altogether disregarded, and a settlement of the Turkish question should be made without any consideration whatever of their repeated appeals to his Majesty's Government.

"The story about Constantinople having been a source of trouble to Europe in the hands of the Turks is a palpable pretext for ousting Moslem rule from European soil. The trouble to which reference is made was not caused from within.

"The Turks were not responsible for the rival ambitions of the European States. The mere taking of Constantinople and placing it under international control will not do away with rivalry or conflicting ambitions.

"I am prepared to say that whether it is under the League of Nations or under any form of international control, the discord and suspicion will remain the same and will end in another conflagration."

SECOND KHILAFAT DAY.

(Continued from page 13.

mans numbering over ten thousand was held on the beach this evening under the presidency of Hajee Dawood Sulaiman. When a resolution regarding a just settlement of the Khilafat was passed.

AT LARKHANA.

(From a Correspondent.)

LARKHANA, March 19.

Larkana observed complete *hartal* to-day. All shops remained closed and business was suspended. A mass meeting of Hindus and Mahomedans was held after the Juma prayers under the presidency of Pir Haji Imamdin. Similar meetings were held all over in the district. The Larkana Khilafat Committee has appointed a sub-committee of Pir Tumbishah Janmahomed, Gobindbux Tahilram to investigate and report on the alleged illtreatment meted out to some respectable Zamindars by certain officials for attending Khilafat Conference held at Larkana and holding a

LAHORE LEADERS' MANIFESTO.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, March 18.

A manifesto over the signature of several leading citizens of Lahore including Lala Dunichand, Pandit Ram Bhuj Dutt and Mr. Fazlihussain has been issued in connection with the observance of *hartal* on 19th March. The manifesto says there should be no meetings, no demonstrations, and no processions. Nobody should be compelled to join the *hartal*. Government employees should not absent themselves without obtaining permission from their officers. After evening prayers all should go back to their homes. Nobody should go towards the Civil Station or the lower Hall where prayers should be offered in Mosques and temples and fasts should be observed.

"EXERCISE RESTRAINT."

U. P. LIBERAL'S ADVICE TO MOSLEMS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, March 18

The U. P. Liberal Association with Dr. Sapru in the chair have passed a resolution to the effect that while the Committee deeply sympathise with the Mahomedans in their anxiety regarding the fate of Turkey and fully support their demand that the Holy Places of Islam should form part of the Khilafat, at the same time the Committee feel constrained to deprecate the use of violen language and adoption of agitation such as *hartal* and Boycott which may create a situation fraught with grave danger to the interests of the country. The Committee earnestly be the Mahomedans of India to exercise self restraint and refrain from doing anything which may prove prejudicial to their cause.

The Committee protests strongly against the attempts made in certain quarters to import religious prejudice into the settlement of the Turkish question and urge His Majesty's Government to press for its solution on principles of justice and equity.

AT PANCHGANI.

FRENZIED CRUSADE OF BRITISH PRELATES CONDEMNED.

At a public meeting of the Musalmans and other inhabitants of Mahableshwar, Panchgani, Wai and other places held at Panchgani on the 19th of March, under the Presidency of Sir Abbas Ali Baig, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., LL.D., the following resolutions were passed:—

(1) This meeting reaffirms the resolutions passed in this place on the 1st Khilafat Day and draws the attention of the Supreme Council to the intensity and solidarity of Muslim feeling all over the Islamic world for the maintenance of the seat of the Khilafat at Constantinople.

(2) This meeting in gratefully recognising the far-reaching significance of the message of the Right Hon. E. S. Montagu, communicated to Indian Muslims through the Hon. Mr. Yakub Hasan, that the Imperial British Government in its own interest would co-operate with a federation of Muslim States, strongly urges upon all Muslims the vital importance and imperative necessity of a powerful confederation of Muslim States, both Sunni and Shiah, not only for the effective protection of Islam, but for the very existence of Muslim Nations, that have grievously suffered in the past and are now suffering through the combined action of political greed and religious rancour on the part of their neighbours, whose strength for aggression lies in their alliance for a common end.

(3- This meeting repudiates the view expressed by some British politicians and publicists that the Muslims of India are not entitled to have voice in directing the policy of the British Empire; and, while disavowing any desire to interfere in the internal concerns of any part of the Empire involving non-Muslim interests this meeting emphatically claims that the seventy millions of Indian Muslims have an indefeasible right to shape the course of Imperial policy and action in regard to purely or largely Muslim interests such as the seat of the Khilafat and the self-determination of Muslim races.

(4) This meeting expresses its regret and astonishment that certain high-placed British prelates and statesmen by leading a frenzied crusade against the seat of the Muslim Khilafat have demonstrated their unfitness to have any voice in the governance of non-Christian races or the higher affairs of a cosmopolitan Empire, in which the Muslims of India alone outnumber the combined Christian population of the United Kingdom and the oversea Dominions.

(5) This meeting strongly protests against the placing of any regions, such as Thrace, Syria, Cilicia and other portions of Ottoman territory, wherein the Muslims are in a majority under the domination or control of a non-Muslim power in flagrant violation of the principle of nationality.

(6) This meeting expresses its warm gratitude to the Hindu community for recognising the Khilafat as an all-India question and thus emphasising the unity of Hindu and Muslim national interests.

(7) This meeting expresses its grateful appreciation of the strenuous labours of the Right Hon. E. S. Montagu, His Highness the Maharaja of Bikanir, His Highness the Aga Khan, Lord Sinha, the Right Hon. Syed Amir Ali, Mr. Mian Mohamed Chhotani, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Mr. M. K. Gandhi and other leaders in vigorously advocating the cause of justice and equity in regard to the Khilafat.

KHILAFAT DEPUTATION

INTERVIEWS MR. ASQUITH.

TO HAVE MET PREMIER ON 17TH.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 12.
Recd. Noon, March 19.

The Khilafat delegation interviewed Mr. Asquith for an hour and a half on March 10th. It is expected that the delegation will present their case before a formal gathering of the Liberal Party at an early date. The Prime Minister was to have received the delegation on March 17th.

OCCUPATION OF CONSTANTINOPLE TO CONTINUE.

TILL PEACE TERMS ARE EXECUTED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 17.
Recd. 6 p.m., March 19.

Replying in the House of Commons to Mr. Asquith with regard to the Allied occupation of Constantinople Mr. Bonar Law stated that the general administration of Constantinople would not be taken over, but the Ministries of war and marine would be occupied and postal and telegraphic services and navigation on the Bosporus would be controlled by Allied officers.

There had been fighting at only one point and it was reported that two British soldiers had been killed and four wounded. Nine Turkish soldiers had been killed and others wounded. The Turkish Government had been warned that the occupation would continue until the peace terms had been duly executed and if outrages against native Christians continued the terms of peace would be made more severe.

EMIR FEISUL.

PROCLAIMED KING OF SYRIA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 12.
Recd. Noon, March 19.

"The Times" learns from Cairo that Emir Feisul has been proclaimed King of Syria.

BRITAIN & FRANCE NOT RECOGNISING

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 18.
Recd. 0.45 a.m. March 20.

Replying in the House of Commons to Major Ormesby Gore, Mr. Lloyd George stated that Britain and France had informed Emir Feisul that they were unable to recognise the decision of the Damascus Congress. Emir Feisul had been invited to come to Europe to state his case.

INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE COMPANIES.

CONDUCTED IN AGENTS' INTERESTS!

DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE'S FINDINGS.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, March 17.
Recd. Noon, March 19.

The report of the departmental committee on the business of industrial insurance companies and collecting societies now issued makes a number of drastic recommendations. It points out that the premiums on Industrial policies during 1918 exceeded 25 million pounds, the number of policies being 51 million. The report declares that the great majority of the policies effected a lapse within a short time and the control of the organisation of all large societies has been secured by the agents. It is therefore, argued that the societies are conducted primarily in the interests of the agents. The report asseverates that reckless extravagance is carried on under forms of law in which the Board of Trade is helpless to give protection to the insuring public. The report urges immediate legislation prescribing reforms and increased control.

INCOME-TAX IN BRITISH EMPIRE.

COMMISSION'S REPORT.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, March 17.
Recd. Noon, March 19.

The report of the Income-Tax Commission issued this afternoon is a lengthy document of 652 clauses with a number of minority reservation. In the special section dealing with double income-tax within the British Empire, the Commission recommends that an arrangement should be reached between the sub-committee and the Dominions representatives whereby the Dominions' income-tax should be deducted from the United Kingdom income-tax subject to relief, not exceeding half the United Kingdom tax, also that any further relief necessary to give the tax-payer relief amounting altogether to the lower of the two taxes should be given by the Dominion concerned. The Commission admits that administrative difficulties of giving effect the recommendations would be considerable, but believes that they could be overcome.

With reference to the foreign countries the Commission does not recommend any change in the existing situation as regards double taxation.

ASSESSMENT.

On the general question of assessment the Report proposes that full income arising abroad from all foreign and colonial securities or possessions other than trade should be assessable in the case of persons residing in the United Kingdom. As regards the trading operations of British registered companies, the Commission considers that the present doctrine with reference to control should not be weakened also, where the operations are carried on abroad by a foreign board or a subsidiary company, parent company and the subsidiary should be deemed controlled from within the United Kingdom if the majority of voting power can be exercised therein. In the matter of assessment, the Report suggests that the earned income should be diminished by one-tenth for the purpose of assessment and the diminished income charged at the rate applicable to unearned income, also that the first 225 sterling of taxable income should be charged at half the standard rate of tax. Furthermore, it is suggested that the dividends of companies controlled abroad though registered in the United Kingdom should be taxed in the hands of the paying agent who would be entitled to deduct the tax on the payment of dividends.

STATUE TO NURSE CAVELL.

UNVEILED BY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, March 17.
Recd. Noon, March 19.

Queen Alexandra to-day unveiled the statue to Nurse Edith Cavell in Trafargar Square on the island site where the Gordon statue stood prior to its removal to Khartoum. The statue is erected by the "Daily Telegraph" subscriptions. It is cut out of white marble and shows Nurse Cavell standing erect in nurse's uniform. The ceremony of unveiling was witnessed by a distinguished gathering. Queen Alexandra welcoming the Belgian delegation drew attention to the blending of British and Belgian flags on the statue as being symbolical of the perpetual friendship between the two nations.

NON-BOLSHEVIKS IN MANCHURIA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March, 12.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., March 19.

Colonel John Ward, M. P., who was recently attached to the British military mission in Siberia has received a telegram from General Horvath reporting the arrival in Manchuria of thirty thousand non-Bolsheviks representing the Workmen's Division originally formed in South Russia who have fought their way to safety with the greatest difficulty and gallantry over a thousand miles along the Siberian Railway despite strong opposition. General Horvath is now appealing for food for this force.

DACCA UNIVERSITY BILL PASSED.

HINDU–MAHOMEDAN COMPROMISE ON COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 18.

The Imperial Legislative Council met again to-day, Sir George Lowndes presiding. Mr. Shafi moved that the Dacca University Bill be taken into consideration.

He said the Select Committee had introduced many changes in the provisions of the Bill, and some of those alterations were of far-reaching consequence. Among distinct improvements on the original Bill, was the provision for teachers in Educational Institutions, to take their degrees at the new University. Further tutorial instructions would be provided in the various halls and hostels of the University. The visitors would give notice to the University authorities of their intension to cause an inspection or inquiry to be made, and the University would be entitled to be represented threat. The appointment of the Vice-Chancellor would be in the hands of the Chancellor. Public Associations would be represented in the executive body by 10 persons approved on this behalf by the Chancellor. Further, notwithstanding anything contained in Section 28 of the Bill, no statute could be made affecting the proportion or the method of Mahomedan representation on the court, Executive Council or the Academic Council, except with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council. This provided a further safeguard to Moslem representation, and it was conceded after great emphasis had been laid on the point by Mahomedan members of the Select Committee. In deference to the non-official demand, medical and other technical institutions had been provided for. Under the schedule, 15 non-Moslem graduates, who would be members of the Court, would be elected by non-Mahomedan registered graduates only. The Head of the University had been given further autonomous powers as regards the constitution of the Committee. The Secretary of State would now directly appoint two members, and two members would be appointed by the Academic Council, and one by the University authorities. Concluding, Mr. Shafi said all these changes were liberal and ought to satisfy every member.

DISCUSSION OF AMENDMENTS.

Discussion of amendments to the Bill was then taken up.

Mr. Banerjee moved the first amendment that at the end of definition "of local Government" in clause 2, words "together with the Ministers" be added, and said that education under the Reform Scheme would be in the hands of Ministers who would be part a parcel of the local Government.

Mr. Shafi: Ministers had not yet be appointed. The Dacca University would come into existence before such appointments are made. He would, however, assure the Council that the necessary changes would be made when Ministers were appointed.

Mr. Banerjee withdrew the amendment.

Mr. Banerjee next moved a minor amendment which was accepted by Mr. Shafi.

Mr. Chanda then moved that in clause 7 (3) the words "and shall advise the University upon the action to be taken thereon" be omitted.

Mr. Shafi said that if Mr. Chanda would agree to the introduction in the sub-clause of the words "Chancellor, if he deems it necessary, should ascertain the views of the Executive Council before offering his advice", he would accept it.

MR. CHANDA'S AMENDMENT CARRIED

Mr. Sastri and Mr. Banerjee indicated the difficulty of Mr. Shafi's amendment. Finally, Mr. Chanda's amendment with some alterations was accepted.

Mr. Chanda next wasted that the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor should be made by the Chancellor and the term of office should last for three years, and that the Vice-Chancellor should be eligible for re-appointment. Further, he should receive such remuneration as the Chancellor might determine, and the pay should be on the estimate of the University.

Mr. Shafi said the conditions of appointment should be left in a fluid condition. The University had yet to come into existence, and it was not desirable to lay down hard and fast rules at the outset. The amendment was withdrawn.

MR. BANERJEE'S AMENDMENTS.

Mr. Banerjee moved an amendment to the effect that the Court should exercise control over general policy and finance of the University besides performing other duties. He said India of the future wanted real powers and not ineffective influence. Mere useless agencies should be turned into useful organs of the University. Even the Sadler Commission's report, which the Education Member considered as Gospel truth, supported his view.

Mr. Shafi, replying, said the whole financial policy would come under the view and scrutiny of the Court which could as well bring resolutions on it. Government could not give more powers than already provided for.

Mr. Banerjee regretted that although the Court was considered a higher body it could not bind a subordinate body like the Executive Council to accept its resolution that was no real power.

Mr. Shafi pointed out the Court would frame statutes and these statutes could authorise the Court to bind the Executive Council to accept the resolutions of the Court There, what Mr. Banerjee desired was already rather implicitly provided for in the present Bill.

Mr. Banerjee urged that nothing would be lost by making a latent fact quite patent

The amendment was put to vote and carried, Sir George Lowndes, Vice-President saying the "ayes" have it.

Mr. Shafi: May I call for a division.

Sir George Lowndes: The Council will now divide.

Sir George Lowndes then vacated the chair to vote. When the voting papers were being circulated, Mr. Banerjee said: May I rise to a point of order? Is it permissible for any Member, who was not present during the debate, to come in and vote?

Sir George Lowndes: I am afraid there is no President. (Laughter.).

Mr. Shafi: My Hon. Friend is addressing the empty chair.

BOTH MR. BANERJEE'S AMENDMENTS NEGATIVED.

Mr. Banerjee's amendment was negatived, 17 voting for and 29 voting against.

Mr. Banerjee then moved an amendment to the effect that the Court should have power to appoint a Committee of Reference in dealing with its many duties including those as regards finances, and quoted the opinion of the Sadler Commission in support of his plea.

Mr. Sharp pointed out the recommendations of the Sadler Commission were primarily with reference to the Calcutta University which was a large and complicated organisation with the powers of affiliation. The Dacca University was a smaller unitary, where there would be much more unity of feeling. It was not necessary to add a fifth wheel to the constitution of the University. They should give reasonable liberty in the constitution of minor bodies in its various activities.

Mr. Banerjee was not convinced by the arguments of Mr. Sharp. The amendment was negatived.

DEPT. OF ISLAMIC STUDIES.

DELHI, March 18.

Nawab Ali Chaudhri moved an amendment for the creation of a Department of Islamic Studies to confer the same degree as in other arts departments. He said ever since the creation of the Dacca University was in the air, the necessity for the creation of a Department of Islamic Studies had been universally recognised as the most essential part of the scheme. The Sadler Commission had emphasised its importance, and wished it to be created on modern lines. A large body of Moslem youths were looking forward to secure degrees in Islamic studies, and it was therefore necessary to initiate this Department simultaneously with the incorporation of the Dacca University. He did not object to the creation of a Board of Sanskrit Studies or any other subject like that.

Mr. Jafffer supported the amendment.

Mr. Banerjee welcomed it with the reservation that instead of a Department of Islamic Studies, there should be a Department of Oriental Studies including Sanskrit and Islamic Studies. This would ensure co-operation among Hindus and Mohammedans in Eastern Bengal. If degrees were to be conferred the standard should be sufficiently high, and modern culture should be insisted upon.

Mir Asad Ali supported Mr. Banerjee's amendment.

Mr. Lalit Mohan Chatterjee supported the first part of the amendment as in that case by conferring degrees on Oriental Studies, the new Universitiy will be able to show something which the Calcutta University had not so far done. He did not support the second part of the amendment against which the Calcutta University Commission had already reported. In his opinion the distinctive feature in the conferring of degrees should be maintained.

Messrs. Chanda and Ismail Chaudhry supported the amendment.

Mr. Shafi accepted the happy compromise which had been arrived at between the mover of the amendment and Mr. Banerjee, and said it would be the duty of Government to maintain a high standard of examination so that the degree in these departments may rank as high as in others. The amendment was further altered and accepted, in following form: that after sub-clause (4) of clause 22, the following sub-clause be inserted: (5) The Ordinances shall provide for the departments of Oriental studies including the Department of Islamic and Sanskritic Studies, in the faculty of arts in which the same degrees shall be conferred as in the other departments of faculty and that sub-clause (5) of clause 22 be renumbered as (6).

INCLUDE FACULTY OF TECHNOLOGY.

Mr. Banerjee moved for the inclusion of faculty of technology along with other faculties such as science, law, medicine, agriculture, etc. Mr. Banerjee said, all over India the necessity was felt for the inclusion of the subject of Technology along with medicine and agriculture. Men like Sir Rash Behari Ghosh would come forward with generous donations to stimulate its study. In order to popularise the University it was desirable that Technology should be included along with medicine and agriculture.

The Maharaja of Cossimbazar and Chaudhry Muhamed Ismail supported the amendment.

Mr. Sitanath Roy, further supporting the amendment, said he was sorry the claims of Technology had been overlooked by the framers of the Bill and the Select Commtitee. He quoted the opinion of the Industrial Commission to prove the importance of Technology in industrial development, and urged the necessity for including the faculty of Technology.

Nawab Ali Chaudhry, said although the University could not undertake this costly step at the start they could keep it as an ideal to be striven after.

Mr. Shafi, replying said the circumstances in which Dacca was placed did not permit it at present to take up that question. But provision was there to include it as soon as practicable. Government sympathised with the demand of Mr. Banerjee.

Mr. Banerjee asked for an assurance as to when the matter would be taken up.

Mr. Shafi replying said the matter mainly concerned the local Government and the Government of India could not give the desired assurance.

Mr. Banerjee said in view of the strong public opinion in favour of his proposal, he would press his amendment.

MR. BANERJEE'S AMENDMENT REJECTED.

The amendment was put to the Council and rejected by 17 voting for and 33 voting against.

At this stage, the Council rose for lunch.

HINDU ADVISORY BOARD.

The Council reassembled after lunch, when discussion of the amendments to the Dacca University Bill was resumed. Mr. Banerjee moved that the University shall include a Hindu Advisory Board as there was a provision of a Mahomedan Advisory Board. If no Board of a particular kind was specifically mentioned he would not have moved the amendment. If the words "Mahomedan Advisory Board" were removed he would withdraw his amendment.

Rai Sitanath Ray supported Mr. Banerjee's motion.

Nawab Ali Chaudhri thought the amendment was unnecessary and superfluous. If another Board was sought to be added to the already complicated conditions, it would only lead to a wider spirit of conflict. He would like to see the Mahomedan Advisory Board extinguished rather than the spring up of another Hindu Board.

Mr. Banerjee welcomed Nawab Ali Chaudhri's suggestion and urged for the elimination of the words "Mahomedan Advisory Board."

"MAHOMEDAN ADVISORY BOARD" DELETED.

Mr. Shafi congratulated the non-official members on having reached a compromise. The Government would willingly delete any portion of a Mahomedan Advisory Board.

It was agreed to delete the words "Mahomedan Advisory Board."

THE COMPROMISE.

At this stage Mr. Banerjee announced that a compromise had been arrived at between the Hindu and Mahomedan members of the Council who had given notice of amendments on the question of communal representation. He said "We have had very anxious consideration on this matter between our Mahomedans friends and ourselves, and we have at last agreed that all amendments in respect of communal representation which finds place in this Bill, whether proceeding from my friend Rai Sitanath Ray, Nawab Ali Chowdhury or myself should be deleted from the agenda. I hope this compromise will commend itself to the approval of this Council. In making this announcement I desire to make one reservation, viz., that we, Rai Sitanath, Nawab Ali Chowdhury or myself do not in the slightest degree deviate from the position we have taken up in the several amendments in respect of communal representation. But for the sake of peace and co-operation and for the sake of creating an atmosphere which will be helpful to the successful working of the Dacca University Scheme which awaits experiment, we have arrived at this compromise and in the highest interests of the country, as I take it. (Applause).

AMENDMENTS WITHDRAWN.

Rai Sitanath Ray in withdrawing his amendments on the question of communal representation, observed he wanted to avoid mutual bickering and restore good feelings between the parties who were vitally interested in the Bill. He still adhered to the view that it could do no good to introduce communal representation in the matter of education which should be conducted by the education which should be conducted by thoroughly efficient men.

Nawab Ali Chowdhury similarly remarked relating to the question of communal representation and expressed his gratitude to Mr. Banerjee for the part he had taken in effecting the compromise.

Mr. Banerjee then withdrew his amendments.

COURT AND EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Mr. Chanda moved that in Clause 28 for sub-clause (3) that the following be substituted: (3) The court on the recommendation of the Executive Council or on its own motion, when it sees fit can pass any statute. In case the Court initiated any statute the same shall be sent to the Executive Council in the first instance for consideration and report and the Court shall take such report into consideration in dealing with the matter. In case of disagreement between the Court and the Council regarding a statute submitted by the Executive Council the Court shall remit the statute to the Executive Council and shall take such report into consideration in dealing with the matter.

Mr. Sharp replying quoted the opinion of the Sadler Commission on this point and regretted he could not accept the amendment.

Mr. Chanda next withdrew four amendments which related to drafting.

LIMITATION OF SCOPE.

Mr. Bannerjee next moved an amendment suggesting the limitation of the scope of the Dacca University within the municipal limits of Dacca. He quoted the letter of the Goverament of India of 4th April, 1912, to the Government of Bengal and also referred to the resolution of the Government of Bengal dated 27th May, 1912, in both of which it was suggested that the operations of the University should be limited to the Municipal limits of the city. He also quoted from the report of the Dacca University Committee which also held a similar opinion and said University could not be effective if its operations were not limited.

Nawab Ali Chowdhury by way of amendment moved that the powers of the Dacca University be extended up to fifteen miles area and mentioned that the Calcutta University had already made a move to restrict the territorial jurisdiction of the new University to only one mile.

Mahamad Ismail Chaudhuri and Sir Umar Hyat Khan supported the amendment of Mr. Banerjee and said it would be inconvenient to extend the area of Dacca University to 15 miles as suggested by Nawab Ali Chowdhury.

Mr. Chanda suggested that both these amendments should be dropped and that the original clause should stand as in the Bill.

Mr. Shafi replying said if Mr. Banerjee's amendment was accepted it would b impossible to affiliate any college in Dacca.

Considering the site of the proposed University a radius of five miles from the University Hall would be proper and suitable. The Council ought to adhere to the original proposal. Both the amendments were rejected.

APPOINTMENT OF VICE-CHANCELLOR

Mr. Banerjee's next amendment related to the appointment of the first Vice-Chancellor by the Governor-in-Council and not by the Governor-General-in-Council. He moved it with the sole intention of securing autonomy for the University.

Mr. Shafi opposed the amendment which was rejected.

RECRUITMENT OF PROFESSORS AND READERS.

The last stage of consideration of amendments was reached by Mr. Chanda withdrawing four amendments and Mr. Bannerjee moving three amendments, the most important of which related to the recruitment of Professors and Readers for the new University in England. Mr. Bannerjee moved for the deletion of the cause for the appointment of a Selection Board in the United Kingdom to recruit Professors and Readers there. He was strongly opposed to recruiting third class men from England as it would result in lowering the status of the University. There was no evidence that the work of the Selection Board had been satisfactory. As Mr. Sastri had reminded them the other day, there was great dissatisfaction at the manner in which selections were made to the professorial staff in India. Their work was so badly done that there was no justification for this incubus in the Bill.

MR. SHARP.

Mr. Sharp replying said he would like to see Mr. Bannerjee's figures corroborating his statements. Moreover in such cases it was not always safe to resort to statistics. The actual test was whether the men recruited at Home in the past had been successful in the discharge of their duties. He had no hesitation in saying that they had worked wonderfully well.

"THE REAL TEST."

Mr. Shafi said the Sadler Commission had recommended the appointment of a Selection Board of 5 members and the Select Committee had effected a distinct improvement in it. The Board would consist of 5 members, of whom one would be appointed by the Chancellor and two would be appointed by the University and the remaining two by the Secretary of State. Thus the position of the University was strongly represented. The real test of a man's work was his failure or success in discharging the duties entrusted to him. Mr. Bannerjee had not quotad a single instance to show any failure.

Mr. Bannerjee replying said it would be putting oneself in a very undesirable position to quote any individual as having fallen short of his duties. The matter was a question of general policy and he did not intend to fix any insinuation against some particular persons.

The motion was put to the vote and negatived by 39 to 9.

PERCENTAGE OF RECRUITMENT.

Mr. Bannerjee next moved that the professors shall be recruited in England as the Executive Council on the recommendation of the Academic Council may determine and when such recommendation had been made a Committee of Selection for that purpose shall be constituted. There was no doubt, said Mr. Bannerjee, that the Sadler Commission had put the percentage of professors to be recruited in England at 33 per cent. But he was not prepared to surrender his conscience and judgment to that decision.

Mr. Shafi said that if they took the readerships out of purview of the Selection Boards there remained only 33 per cent. to be selected in England.

Mr. Bannerjee:—What are your data for that percentage?

Mr. Shafi: Because that figure represents a suitable proportion.

Mr. Bannerjee: Why not one-fourth? That is also suitable.

The amendment was negatived.

READERSHIPS.

Mr. Bannerjee's amendment to the effect that appointment to readerships should not be made in England was accepted. This finished the discussion on the amendments which, including those withdrawn, amounted to 54.

Chaudhuri Mahammad Ismail congratulated the Government on the smooth passage of the Bill and regretted the uncharitable remarks of Mr Sastri about communal representation. He hoped this would not mar the unity between the two communities. He desired to sink all personal differences.

MR. SARMA.

Mr. Sarma was glad of the compromise because the happy feeling which existed now would be useful one day in removing the special representation which the Mahomedans themselves recognised as a transitional measure. But the Mahomedans should not be thin-skinned because Mr. Sastri had spoken out his views on communal representation. He strongly deplored the question of communal representation should descend from the political arena to the educational area. It was not a matter of surprise to him that any one who spoke with feeling about communal representation in the present political state of the country should be at a discount.

The Maharaja of Cossimbazar congratulated the Government and said that communal representation would after a few years be removed.

Mr. De La Fosse spoke in order to remove the misconception which might arise on account of Mr. Sastri's somewhat undeserved reflection upon the motives of the Calcutta University Commission in reference to their proposal about the Committees for the selection of professors from England. He quoted three passages from the report and said they had no such motives as had been described by Mr. Sastri.

"THEN MUSSULMAN, NOW INDIAN."

Mr. Shafi winding up the debate said it was a source of the utmost satisfaction to him to have taken the first step towards the realisation of the ultimate goal set before them by the Calcutta University Commission, namely the establishment of unitary teaching and residential Universities in the various educational centres of this country. He referred to Nawab Ali Chowdhury's plea for their having to provide for an adequate number of Mahomedan teachers on the University and said: "In thanking me for my work in connection with this Bill, Nawab Ali referred to the tug of war as he characterised it, which took place between him and me during the sittings of the Select Committee. May I remind him that at that time I was a representative and advocate of the Moslem community and now an Indian Member of the Government of India? I am representative of the whole of India and not of any particular community and I have to hold the scales even among the various communities which have so important a stake in the country. Nawab Ali Chowdhury had also expressed a wish that the ne University may be opened by the Prince of Wales. I shall convey his wish to His Excellency the Viceroy."

MR. SHAFI.

Mr. Shafi next referred to Mr. Sastri's criticising of the Bill and said: "I do not wish to enter into any controversy about it at this late stage. But I do wish to make a complaint and I venture to submit that I am warranted to make it. Mr. Sastri assumed the role of an outside critic who after publication of a work writes an essay in a magazine criticising it. He has forgotten that he is a co-author of this work. He is a Member of this Council who has been present all along, when every one of these provisions in the Bill was under discussion. I submit that it is very hard on me and the Council that he should have kept quiet and adopted an attitude of absolute silence when these provisions were under discussion and should have instituted a critical review of it now that the Bill is about to be passed. I wish he had not characterised the compromise between the Hindus and Mussalmans, in that difficult and painful subject of Communal representation as unfortunate. So far as the Government of India are concerned, I can assure the Hon. Members that they are sincerely gratified that the compromise suggested by them was accepted by the representatives of the two communities mainly interested in the establishment of the Dacca University. This is a conclusive proof of the fact that the need for co-operation mentioned by the Viceroy and the Secretary of State in their joint report has found a responsive echo in he hearts of sincere well-wishers of this country. I have never known of a legislation in which apart from helping honest differences of opinion there was greater harmony and co-operation between the various elements in the Legislative Council, official and non-official, European and Indian and Hindu and Mahomedan during the last few months of my tenure of office. I have in some measure made some efforts to bring about this desirable consummation. I am proud of having assisted in what I have always believed to be one of the foremost duties of an Indian member of the Viceroy's Executive Council."

In conclusion, Mr. Shafi referred amidst applause to the indefatigable energy and great assistance which Hon. Mr. De La Fosse had rendered to the department in the evolution of this Bill and also acknowledged the help rendered to the department by Mr. Anderson before he went home. He hoped that the Dacca University scheme would take shape soon and that all those who had a hand in its future progress would be helped in the same spirit of co-operation and good will in which the representatives of Bengal had helped in the final stage of the Bill." (Applause).

AMENDED BILL.

After the amendments were disposed of, Mr. Shafi moved that the Dacca University Bill as amended be passed.

Mir Asad Ali congratulated the Education Member on the successful steering of the Bill. He was glad to see that a peaceful settlement had been reached in the matter of communal representation and wished to see some more universities established in India in the near future on modern lines.

MOSLEM CANDIDATES.

Nawab Ali Chaudhri said the Secretariat building in Dacca should be utilised as the Moslem Hall. It was absolutely necessary that in making appointments of teachers and professors, the Government should pay special attention to Moslem candidates. This demand, he said, was supported by the Sadler Commission. The fact was they wanted an adequate number of Mahomedan professors and teachers. He warmly thanked his Hindu colleagues for their attitude of conciliation and compromise. Mr. Shafi would be remembered in Eastern Bengal as having added unprecedented stimulus to the cause of Mahomedan education. On behalf of Eastern Bengal he made an earnest request that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales should open the University of Dacca. Concluding, Nawab Ali Chaudhri paid a warm tribute to Lord Chelmsford's Government for the passage of the Bill.

Sir Umar Hayat Khan warmly supported the Bill.

MR. VENKATA REDDI.

Mr. Venkata Reddi (Madras) said the present University was a distinct improvement on the old universities. He believed that in the matter of education there would be no dissentient voice to oppose advancement, although he had his own grievances on the question of communal representation. From the spirit of conciliation and compromise, which had been exhibited today, he learnt that at least the Imperial Council was, unlike his own presidency, somewhat free from prejudice and was ready to arrive at compromises in the interests of the country.

AN IDEAL UNIVERSITY.

Mr. Lalit Mohan Chatterjee said the Dacca University would be an ideal University, wherein the future sons of India would receive most beneficial education and wherein Hindus and Mahomedans would work side by side with an ideal of pursuing sound culture and of shaping life and character which was the sole of the University to secure.

GOVERNMENT IMPRUDENCES.

Mr. Sastri was entirely in sympathy with the motion, but he deplored and deprecated one or two imprudences of Government which had given rise to unwarranted misconception even in some friendly quarters, that this University was predominantly a Mahomedan University. There was no need for putting in the Bill clause 5, the provisions which could be found in the case of the Benares University only which was for the benefit of the Hindu population. Moreover, the exception proposed by the Sadler Commission had not been safeguarded. He was gratified just like Mr. Reddi that the question of communal representation had been settled by mutual consent. But he was not for the result of the compromise, because one of the undesirable consequences would be that other Universities which were considering changes on the lines of the Sadler Commission Report, would ask for similar representation as evidenced by the attitude of the Punjab University, which had contemplated the introduction of communal representation on the Dacca model. He was sorry the principle of communal representation was admitted without the necessary correctives and also that the control of Government was seen everywhere on the face of the Bill. In conclusion, he spoke with feeling on some other dangerous portions of the Bill, particularly about the fixation of percentage of appointments to professorships from England and said it was not at all beneficial to the University as it was the character of the professors that was going to be impressed on the University.

At this stage, at 5-30 p.m., the Council adjourned for an hour.

When the Council reassembled at 6-30 p.m., Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy regretted that the effect of the compromise, both in and outside the Council, was unfortunately lost owing to Mr. Sastri's criticism and said it was the Mahomedans of Eastern Bengal, who were very keen about having this Bill passed, because of their backwardness.

"A NATIONAL UNIVERSITY."

Pandit Malaviya congratulated Nawab Ali Chandhri on his achieving success in the matter in which he was interested these many years. The news of the passage of the Bill would be hailed with enthusiasm both by the Mahomedans and Hindus of Eastern Bengal. He looked forward to the period when this University which he regarded as a national University, would impart education not merely in the faculties mentioned in the Bill, but in Technology and Commerce and all other departments of human activity. The starting of any institution whatever might be its defects, was a par of national work done. No doubt, this Bill was not a perfect piece of legislation, but they had agreed to bury their differences as regards the question of communal representation. The responsibility for any feature of the Bill did not rest upon any one or two members of the Council, but upon them all. It their Mahomedan friends sincerely felt nervous about their position and wanted communal representation not with a desire to affect the interests of the Hindu youth, but merely to safeguard the interests of Mahomedan youth it was the bounden duty of Hindus to respect their desires and feel satisfied that a provision had been made for communal representation so that this institution might be launched in existence under most happy circumstances. Once they had arrived at that conclusion they must put aside all their differences on this question. The best remedy for the state of things which they deplored, would be found by the creation of this University and by its broadening and enlightening influence.

The motion to pass the Bill was put to the Council and agreed to. The Bill was passed amidst cheers and the Council rose at 7-25 p.m. and adjourned till the 22nd instant.

CHILD WELFARE.

SOME DONATIONS.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, March 18.

Her Excellency gratefully acknowledges a donation of Rs. 20,000 from His Highness the Maharajah of Patiala towards her fund for Maternity and Child Welfare in India. The Government of the United Provinces have through His Honour Sir Harcourt Butler, and the Government of the Punjab through Sir Edward Maclagan respectively given Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 4,000 as donations towards the funds of the Maternity and Child Welfare Exhibition held recently at Delhi.

Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford gratefully acknowledges these donations as the expenses of the exhibition were very heavy. Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford has received a cablegram from His Highness the Maharajah Gaekwar of Baroda signifying his intention of giving a donation of Rs. 50,000 towards the Lady Chelmsford Fund for Maternity and Child Welfare in India. In his cablegram His Highness expresses his great interest in this movement and is very solicitous for its success.

Her Excellency has accepted with gratitude the generous donation of His Highness towards her fund.

BOMBAY'S PROTEST AGAINST CURRENCY MUDDLE

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REMEDIES

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MR. MADON REPLIES CRITICISMS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The "Statesman" of Calcutta has tried to answer my criticism of the present currency policy of the Government and has argued that (1) what I advocate is the penalising of the millions of India for the sake of a small minority engaged in the export trade, who are an infinitesimal fraction of the population; (2) that I ignore the fact that one of the main objects that guided the Currency Committee was to prevent a disastrous rise in prices in this country; (3) that the poorer classes and those dependent on fixed incomes had been hard hit.

As the issues raised here are of great importance to a proper understanding of the currency question, I crave the hospitality of your columns to place the same before your readers. Coming to the first point, may I point out that it is not correct on the part of my opponents to say that the export trade is an infinitesimal fraction of the population and that I am fighting for this infinitesimal fraction and against the millions of India. The export merchants are, it is true, a very small body, but they are not the export trade; without meaning any offence they might be compared to a species of parasites on the real owner of and producer of our exports. This producer produces the exported commodities, and the merchant and banker only help to distribute it. Thus when the producer has the crops ready, these parasites come in to handle them and nibble off little bits of the produce in the shape of banking and exporting commissions. They may be necessary parasites, but they are parasites all the same on the producer of this country's economic wealth.

It is this producer, our cultivator and agriculturist, that is the real sufferer by the currency manipulations not the export merchant, because the latter will only pay the producer such price as he gets from the foreign buyer less his own margin of profit. To take Jute, if the foreign buyer gives £5 f.o.b. Calcutta for a bale of Jute, this export merchant will offer to the producer the equivalent of Rs. 75 per bale at the old rate of exchange, and only Rs. 50 per bale at the new rate. The merchant will take very good care that he does not pay away more than he himself gets. It is the producer that will be getting Rs. 25 less. Now, I put it to you.—

Is this producer of jute, of wheat, of cotton, of seeds, etc., etc., an infinitesimal fraction of the population?

Everybody knows he is the greatest part of the population of India. When these apologists of the Government have to resort to such shifts as mixing up the parasite (the export merchant) with the trunk of the tree (the producer), they could not have a good case.

I come to the next charge, viz., that I ignore the fact that one of the main objects of the Committee was to prevent a disastrous rise in prices in India. May I point out that even this charge shows a want of candour in these apologists of the Government. Let us look at the terms of reference. They are (1) to examine the effects of the war on the Indian Exchange and Currency system and practice and upon the Indian Note Issue, and (2) to consider whether, in the light of this experience, and of possible future variations in the price of silver, modifications of system or practice may be required; (3) to make recommendations as to such modifications, and (4) generally as to the policy to be pursued with a view to meeting the requirements of trade, to maintaining a satisfactory monetary circulation, and to ensuring a stable Gold Exchange Standard.

I have quoted absolutely verbatim from the *Report itself* and challenge my opponents to show where there is a question of the high prices. As the first issue has been garbled by mixing up the exporter and the owner of the exports, here also an attempt is made to import into a purely currency inquiry, another inquiry on high prices and thus find a defence for the most indefensible action of the Currency Committee in changing our standard unit. If the change of unit *had* sanction behind it in currency doctrine, this famous Committee would not have failed to rely on it, but they knew that from the Currency point of view the change of the standard unit of a country would be wrong, and they drew this red herring of high prices across the trail of the currency question, and wanted to justify their wrong by working on sentiment when they could not do it through currency science.

Even the trend of inquiry on prices was intentionally misleading. If you look into their examination of the witnesses, you will find that the Committee tried their level best to show that the producer of this country did benefit by the rise in exchange in the case of some articles, but the only thing they could think of was copper goods. It was clear that even these special pleaders for a wrong currency policy could not put forward cheaper refined sugar, or Manchester Dhoteas, or silk sarees, or motor cars or the hundred-and-one other luxuries that India imports as articles by the cheapness of which the producer of India benefited. I hope with your permission to analyse the trade returns for your readers one of these days, and to show that all this talk of benefiting the millions of India is hollow, and that the result has been to benefit the wealthy classes at the expense of the toiling millions, in short that the result is to make the rich richer and the poor poorer.

The next point the "Statesman" makes, is that the poorer classes and those dependent on fixed incomes are hard hit. I do not dispute that they are, but are the people with fixed incomes the largest or the most important part of the population? If not, should not the maxim of the greatest good of the greatest number prevail? If it does, then the interests of the agriculturist should have the first consideration as he makes up the largest part of the population of this country. Even assuming that fixed income people should have the first consideration, let us see what they suffer most severely from. They suffer most from the high prices of foodstuffs, not of motor cars or silk sarees. The high price of foodstuffs last year were due to an abnormal shortage of crops, and exchange could not have helped them. Already prices of Joovar, Bajri, etc., are rapidly falling, but not owing to exchange. The decline is due to full crops and control over exports.

The "Statesman" quotes Mr. Dalal on this head, and says that although he considers the raising of the exchange a questionable method of lowering prices, it is at all events one method. I will only say to this that a method may be fair or it may be unfair and a resort to unfair methods to achieve an end however good cannot be justified or defended. The method adopted is unfair, because even Mr. Hailey has had to admit at Delhi that the producer will lose 12½ crores by these currency changes. Why should he lose for the sake of other people?

If the producer is numerically the largest class his good should prevail over that of others.

If the producer class is numerically as large as the consuming classes, he will be losing in his income and gaining on his disbursements, which means that there would be no point in changing our standard unit.

If the producer class is smaller than the consuming class, he might have to be sacrificed to the consumer, but even then he cannot be asked to sacrifice himself a day longer than is absolutely necessary, i.e., his sacrifice should cease as soon as prices attained a more reasonable level.

Why should the Government do it in a way that will deprive the producer of 12½ crores of rupees for all time?

There are various ways in which a Government can raise money from its people. They can (a) tax openly through customs excise etc., etc., (b) ask contributions from people with their knowledge though without their consent. We know of the benevolences of James I (c) get money from people as they are now doing not only without their consent but even without their knowledge.

It is the last that the Government are now doing through this exchange manipulations and that from the poorest classes of this country, classes admittedly submerged in debt. I leave it to you and your readers to say whether this is the most desirable way to get the necessary revenues.

However, the fact remains that while there has been this high-sounding talk of protecting the consumer, the real object, as Mr. Hailey has been candid enough to admit, is to get 12½ crores more revenues. This again shows how wrong the change of standard is. It is not justified by currency doctrine, it is not justified by need of protection to the consumer, and these issues are only put forward to conceal the real object—12½ crores more revenues from the toiling millions of this country whose real guardians and protectors Government profess to be.

We know how severely Europe and America and Japan suffer from high prices; how severely England itself is now suffering from high prices. None of these countries has yet thought of remedying high prices by thinkering with their standard unit. It is only in this country that such a thing is and can be done and the mechanism of the Gold Exchange system is utilized for such an end. If price modifications through currency changes are desirable, let us revert to the Silver Standard, as, then, rises or falls of commodities in terms of Gold will be tempered by rises or falls in silver and this in a natural way without any tinkering with currency.. I am not for going back to silver, but then at least we would have a real straight currency standard not the artificial and managed one that the present system is.—Yours, etc.

B. F. MADON.

ARBITRATION AWARDS.

DECLARED NULL AND VOID.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 19.

At the High Court to-day, Justice Greaves disposed of a case of disputed contract in which the meaning of the word "European" used in contracts as far as the Calcutta market was concerned was considered. This was a suit between two Marwari firms who entered into a contract for the sale of a certain quantity of linseed. On the due date of contract the plaintiff offered goods but the defendant refused to take delivery. The matter then went into arbitration. The plaintiff failed to appoint an arbitrator and the defendant appointed Mr. E. I. Meyer as sub-arbitrator. The plaintiff objected to his appointment on the ground that Mr. Meyer was not a European as in the arbitration clause of the contract it was stated that any dispute to be finally settled by two European arbitrators. Mr. Meyer, however, made awards in favour of the defendant. The plaintiff then brought the present suit. The court held that Mr. E. I. Meyer was not a European as he is a Turkish subject born at Baghdad and his naturalisation in British India did not make him a European either by birth or descent. His Lordship delared the awards null and void.

PARSI WAR MEMORIAL ALBUM.

On Monday, the enterprising proprietors of the "Kaiser-i-Hind", our local weekly Gujerati contemporary, will be presenting its subscribers with a copy of an illustrated Album, containing the photographs of Parsis who have been on active service with the British, Indian and Allied armies, as also on service in India, together with a brief description of such service. Having regard to its small number, the war record of the Parsi community is such as can in some respects easily beat down that of any other community in India. In a non-combatant capacity also Parsis took an active part during the war. It is claimed by the Parsi Ambulance Brigade that it transported about 750,000 wounded and sick soldiers and sepoys. The Album is nicely got-up on art paper and forming as it does a permanent record of the loyal services of this enterprising little community, will be highly valued by every Parsi patriot.

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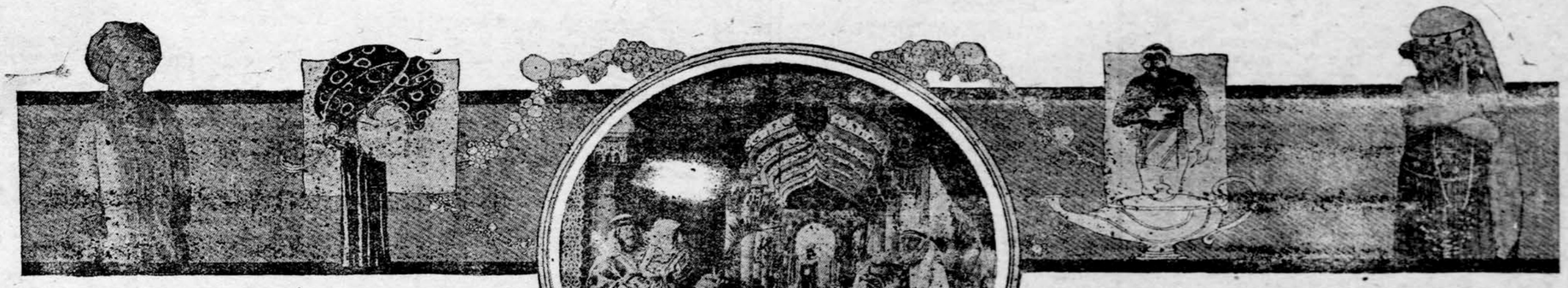

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VILLAGE PANCHAYATS' BILL

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I read with interest Mr. M. C. Patel's letter in your issue of the 17th February. I agree fully with what he says; however I would like to say something on the Village Panchayat Bill now on the legislative anvil.

The Act may be made applicable to a big village or a group of villages within a radius of one mile from the central village.

As to the funds and income, Government may also bear an adequate amount of expenditure or contribute a fair quota to the funds levied by the villagers, just as is done under the present Village Sanitation Act, which will be repealed by the passing of this new Act.

House tax is no doubt a direct tax to fall on the villagers taking the benefit. However it is termed to be the most "odious tax"; and this should never be resorted to unless special circumstances need it. Government may very kindly give up to the Panchayats some such incomes as of sand and kanker, firewood, fruit trees, grass of kharaba land, pajava bhathi, fines of unauthorized cultivation, water taken from tanks, sale of poisonous drugs, fines and proceeds under the Cattle Trespass Act, and this new Act and unclaimed property. Government will, no doubt, lose some income thereby; but, under the management of the Panchayats it will increase to a great extent. In some districts people themselves levy big amounts from professional graziers, such as Bharvads and Rabaries, who not unfrequently damage the ryots' crops, and these fees cannot, therefore, be said to be unjust. These fees amount to from fifty to seven hundred rupees a year in villages. Government even levy such fees as is done in Thasara taluka, where, if I am right, Government take or took every year two camel young ones from the camel graziers. Government may very kindly see their way to allow the villagers to levy such fees without any hardship at all or from dairy farmers also. If after having all the income from the above sources the Panchayat still think it necessary then and then only they may have recourse to the odious house tax.

Without any power, civil or criminal, the Panchayats will be, "but a dead weight on the villagers" and will put the very name to shame, as the word itself means nothing more than a local tribunal bench having civil and criminal powers. A decision by a Panchayat was and should be just like godly, and well should it be so, as is said, "Where there is Panch there is God." Even now there are some such communal Panchayats with unlimited powers and such communities in consequence do not resort either to a civil or criminal court. Now-a-days it is a complaint that justice grows dearer, the more so to the rural population. And it is the bounden duty of the Government to reduce this cost and they had taken a very wise step and had graciously been pleased to forego a great deal of their income and appoint conciliators. But the system unfortunately proved a failure and has been dropped. It failed because suitable persons did not care to come forward and many of those that were appointed, turned out unsuitable rogues. Now that Government are pleased to enact for the village Panchayats and give them a sort of Home Rule, it would not be harmful if the Panchayats were to be invested with the village munsiffs or the conciliator's powers with some magisterial powers to boot.—Yours, etc.,

NARAYAN LALLOOBHAI DESAI,
Retired Deputy Collector.

Mahudha.

PUNJAB UNIVERSITY.

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(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, March 17.

A cheque for Rs. 50,000 was recently presented to his Honour the Chancellor of the Punjab University by Mr. Roshan Lal, Bar at-Law, of Lahore on behalf the Hon. Mr S. Sinha of Bankipore. It may be remembered, in this connection, that the late Mrs Sinha by the terms of her will, bequeathed part of her property for endowing a lectureship in mathematics or any branch of physical science to be determined by the University be named after her grand-father and fath viz., Rai Kanhya Lal Sewaram lectureship The endowment has been received by the syndicate of the University with grateful thanks to the donor and a Committee will soon make definite proposals for utilisation of the fund.

"FALSE PRESCRIPTION."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I be allowed to make a few remarks as regards the letter "false prescription." I may point out at the outset that no legal action whatsoever can be brought against a medical man even if a mistake has been committed by him unless it can be proved that he has not given due attention to the patient or that he can be accused of gross neglect.

The use of various drugs is strictly left to the discretion of individual qualified medical men. A usual administration of a particular drug in one form or another does not bind a practitioner to follow the usual routine nor is to be bound to bring his idea sinto line with any specialist. He is the independent judge at the time and has every right to use any remedy in whatever form it pleases him as long as he has the good of his patient at heart.

As regards the last point with respect to the Boric acid I may say that it is quite safe to use the said lotion. The acid is not very soluble and a saturated solution of it in cold water will do no harm fo the most delicate eye.

I may add that this kind of irritant interference on the part of laymen is very greatly annoying to the medical profession the members of which are always ready to do self denying services to their fellow beings, and if in this case the mistake in the "Fals prescription" is as serious as the above lotion the matter should not have been pushed so far.—Yours, etc.,

G. S. GILL, M.D.

Apollo Hotel, March, 8.

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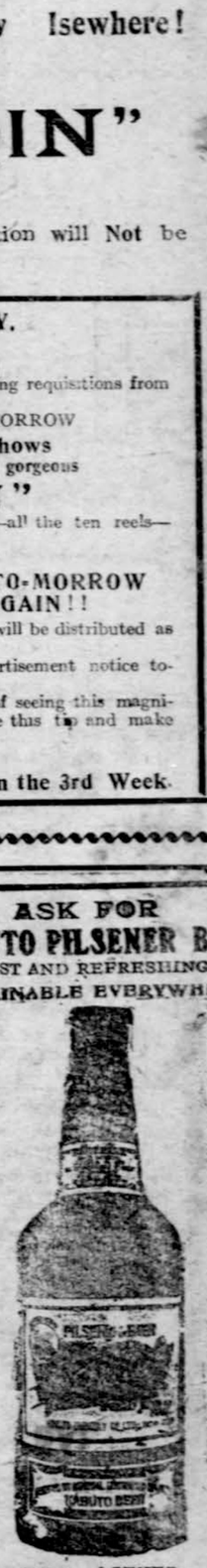

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HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

AN EJECTMENT SUIT.

DECREE IN FAVOUR OF PLAINTIFFS

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Marten.)

The Shilotre Bank Ltd. .... Plaintiffs.

vs.

Fardoonji F. Pavri ..... Defendant.

The plaintiff the purchaser of a certain building sued the defendant, an old tenant on the first floor of that building for ejectment.

The plaintiff in this suit Dr. Prabhakar S. Shilotri, first conceived the idea of starting a bank while he was studying in America as far back as in 1913. When he returned to India after completing his course there of economics and finance he gave a practical shape to his ideas by starting a small banking firm of his own in 1914. This firm was in the beginning located at his own place of residence at Sirdar Griha, Carnac Road. The growth of the business and contact with the local banks necessitated the removal of the offices to the Fort and the office of the bank was moved to 103, Meadows Street in July 1906. Since then it has been occupying the same premises. In October, 1916, the firm was converted into a limited company and registered under the Company's Act of 1913. The business of the plaintiff bank had been steadily increasing and for want of accommodation the plaintiff had been unable to open new departments and transact its business properly. In September 1919, the plaintiff purchased two buildings in Tamarind Lane, Fort, with a view to meet the increasing volume of his business and provide to accommodation for several departments and for the offices of the heads of such departments and for the Managing Director. One of these buildings was in the occupation of Messrs. Morarje Cokuldas and Co., under a lease which had not yet expired. The other building consisted of a ground floor and three upper floors. There were several monthly tenants in occupation of this building when the plaintiff purchased it and these tenancies have been terminated as from the 31st of October 1919, by notices duly served upon them. The defendant was in occupation of the 1st floor at a monthly rent of Rs. 100 a month. Notwithstanding that due notice was served upon him terminating his tenancy and notwithstanding the fact that the plaintiff required the premises reasonably and bona fide for their own occupation the defendant had failed and neglected to deliver possession of the 1st floor in his occupation to the plaintiffs. The plaintiff now prayed that the defendant should be ordered to forthwith deliver vacant possession to the plaintiff of that is: and also that he should be ordered to pay to the plaintiffs a sum of Rs. 100 per month from the 1st of November 1919, until delivery or possession of the premises.

The defendant in his written statement stated that he was in occupation of the 1st floor as a tenant for the last 28 years.. He denied that the plaintiffs required these premises reasonably and bona fide for the purpose of carrying on his banking business. He denied that the plaintiff's business had been steadily increasing and that for want of accommodation he had been unable to open new departments or transact its business properly. that the two buildings which the plaintiffs purchased were purchased with the object of accommodating his increasing business; for the lease of one of the buildings purchased had three years still to run and that the other building was entirely unsuited for a Bank both in respect of its structure and its locality. He submitted that the plaintiffs h purchased these buildings with a view to sell them at a profit. He further said that his tenancy was not lawfully terminated and that by the provision of the Bombay Rent Act of 1918 the plaintiff were precluded from recovering possession of the premises under his occupation as the plaintiffs did not reasonably or bona fide require the premises for his own occupation.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Desai appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr Coltman and Mr. B. J. Wadia appeared for the defendant.

THE JUDGMENT.

His Lordship in giving his judgment said that that this was one or those cases which he was sorry to have to decide. The case was under the Bombay Rent Act and the plaintiff the purchaser of a certain building was suing an old tenant on the 1st floor for ejectment. The tenant was there for 25 years on a monthly tenancy and there was no doubt that apart from the Rent Act his tenancy would be determined. The sole point in question was whether the premises were reasonably and bona fide required for the plaintiffs own occupation. bank started in 1916 as limited liability company.

The plaintiffs were comparatively a new pany with Mr. Shilotre as Managing Director. It was admitted that Mr. Shilotre had learned his experience in America and that he had benefited and brought upto date ideas how banking business should be managed. His Lordship then referred to the balance sheets of the bank for three or four years and said that there was no doubt that the affairs of the bank had prospered materially.

Continuing His Lordship said that he had seen Mr. Shilotre in the witness-box. He gave his evidence quite fairly and if one could judge from the short experience one had of him in the witness box he should recognise him to be a capable business man who had got ideas and hopes and abilities to carry on banking business.

He had described why he wanted the ground floor and the 1st floor. He also wanted on the second floor a room for himself, his accountant next door to him and his secretary and he had a plan for another stocks and shares department where his customers could see daily or hourly fluctuations of various securities in the market with a view to the bank giving instructions to its brokers on the telephone or otherwise.

The accommodation he considered proper was more than the clerks now enjoyed in the other banks of Bombay where he considered the accommodation for too conjested and inadequate.

His Lordship could not hold that this was in itself unreasonable. But mere space was not his only reason. When he came to the question of splitting up his departments he showed that it would mean a serious loss in his business. The sole question was whether the premises were reasonably required for his business. After giving his best consideration. His Lordship held that he did so required reasonably for his business. Decree was passed for possession. With regard to the date of possession. His Lordship said he wished to hear counsel on the point.

Advocate-General —Mr. Pavri should have possession upto the 30th of June. This would give him three months to look round for another place.

His Lordship thereupon decreed that possession should be given on 1st of July. Compensation for use and occupation decreed as prayed for and also costs of the suit.

APPELLATE SIDE.

BRUTAL MURDER.

DEATH SENTENCE COMMUTTED.

Rama Ghaleva

vs.

The King-Emperor. (Before Justices Shah and Hayward.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr E H Watenfield Sessions Judge of Dharwar. He found the accused guilty of murder and sentenced him to death under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.

The facts are briefly these:

On July 9th, 1919, the deceased Gausu went to his field with his servants for weeding. In the evening he sent them home, saying he would visit a field at Valgeri and then return. He did not come home that night and next day his servants went to Velgari to make inquiries. They were told that the deceased Gausu had gone to his house at Masankalti. They were unable to find any trace of him though they searched in various villages where it was thought possible that he might have gone. They informed the Patil who reported the matter to the Police. On July 29, the Deputy Superintendent of Police received the pseudonymous letter which stated that Gausu had been murdered. After due inquiry the accused appellant Rama and Honna Nilappa who had been sentenced to transportation for life by the Sessions Judge were arrested.

The defence of the accused Rama was that he did not commit the murder. Witness Khasimsab was on bad terms with him. He made the statement before the committing Magistrate under the advice of the Sub-Inspector and others.

The Sessions Judge observed that the evidence of the approver Rajak was corroborated on material points. There was nothing in the defence evidence to rebut the case for the prosecution. He found no extenuating circumstances as regards the accused Rama who took the leading part.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments observed that in this case the sentence of transportation for life would satisfy the ends of justice. Therefore they reduced the sentence of death passed on the accused to that of transportation for life.

Mr. S. V. Polekar appeared for the accused The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

IMPERSONATING AS POLICEMAN.

PORT TRUST JAMADAR SENTENCED

At the Mazagaon Police Court, on Thursday, before Rao Bahadur Chunlal Setalvad, Laxuman Gangaram a "Jamadar," in the Port Trust Railway was charged by Inspector Fren with attempting to extord money by personation, from one Philips Pedro Fernandes.

Evidence showed that there was a quarrel in the neighbourhood of the complaint who lived at D'Lima Street and the complainant went there as a spectator when the accused came there and called him to accompany him (accused). The accused took him to the Nawab's Tank and said that he was a police sepoy and asked him to give him some tips or else he would take him to his Sahib for taking part in an unlawful assembly. The complainant said he had no money with him at the time whereupon the accused searched his person but found nothing. In the meantime several witnesses discovered that the accused was not a policeman but a Port Trust Jamadar as was seen from his buckle.

The accused pleading guilty was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 75 or in default to suffer five weeks' hard labour.

ALLEGED CONFINEMENT LATRINE.

STORY OF A LABOURER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, the Third Presidency Magistrate Mr. Frank Oliveira heard a case in which one Ismail Ajja charged the Chief Officer of the Lassa, a Steamship the British India Steam Navigation Company with abetment of wrongful confinement in the latrine of the said steamer on 19th January 1920. The name of the Chief Officer was stated in Court to be Harold Victor Chandler.

Mr. C. N. Kanga pleader appeared for the complainant. Mr. Blunt of Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe appeared for the accused.

The complainant stated that he worked as a licensed coolie bearing badge No. 80 at Mandvi Bunder. On 19th January 1920, when the s.s. Lassa touched Mandvi Bunder he took the goods of a passenger on to the steamer and the steamer started while he was arranging the luggage. He brought this to the notice the accused, but the latter ordered him to confined in a latrine. In consequence of this order he was confined in a dirty and unwholesome latrine for two hours.

The disinterested and charitable interference of some respectable and wealthy merchants Bombay such as Mr. Purshottam Hirji, Mr Surji Vallabhadas and Mr. Shivdas Champse who were passengers on the same steamer did not avail. On the contrary when one them Mr. Shivdas took him to the accused, the latter insulted and held out threats to Mr Shivdas and he (the complainant) was again locked up in the latrine for about an hour.

Offers were made for payment of the fare and also extra fare, but they were not accepted, and the complainant was put into the bunder boat at Porbunder in spite of protests Mr. Purshottam Hirji gave him Rs. 10 which enabled him to come to Bombay, and by the charitable and public spirited assistance of the merchants correspondence was started and eventually the present complain was filed.

After the complainant gave his evidence and was cross-examined Messrs. Purshotta Hirjee, Surjee Vallabhdas, and Shivda Champsey were examined and cross-examined They substantiated the complainant's version

A written statement was then put in on behalf of the acused.

The Magistrate framed a charge against the accused under Sections 342 and 109 I. P. C (Abetment of wrongful confinement) and postponed the case for defence witnesses Monday the 22nd instant at 3-30 p.m.

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EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

THE TASK AHEAD.

(BY AN INDIAN.)

One of the first things the Educational Minister, on assuming charge, will have to do, is to devise ways and means to rescue the country from the grip of illiteracy. It is a shame that after 150 years of British Rule, there should be more than 90 per cent. of people who cannot even read and write. According to Mr. Sharp's quinquennial review of the Progress of Education in India, 1912-1917, of the male population only 10.6 per cent. is literate in the sense of being able to read a letter in any single language; of the female population 10.6 per cent. is literate. In this respect even American Negroes are ahead of us. There are more than 60 per cent. of people who can read and write.

Scourge of Illiteracy.

Now, how to fight this scourge of illiteracy, is the question. True, in different provinces legislation has been passed, recently, providing for free and compulsory education. But, the provisions are so narrow and niggardly that it will be of no great avail in driving away illiteracy from every hearth. Besides, nine-tenths of our population live in the villages, and they have been left untouched by the measures adopted. So, the Minister will have to produce original measures to fight illiteracy.

Financial Problem.

Money makes the mare go. Finance is the question, here, as anywhere else. The Minister may promulgate any programmes, but without money to put the programmes in work, these will be of no use. Thanks to land-grabbing and imperialistic dispositions of the Powers, a great portion of our budgets will have to be wasted on military. Sanitation and industries are necessary things and will not have to be deprived of their share. And there are so many other charges to be met! Education, therefore, will have only a limited amount at its disposal.

Silver Bullets.

Now, where are silver-bullets to come for crusade against illiteracy? This is the question the leaders should be now thinking about. I think people will have to take out funds from their own pockets, and I hope, if need be, they would do so delightfully. There can be no true progress in the country until the abodes of the poor have been rescued from illiteracy. These unfortunates have for sufficiently long been starved of education, and it will be unfair to do so any longer. Means must be discovered to educate them. Really, it would be less excruciating to deprive rich of University education than to rob the poor of primary instructions.

Elementary Enrolments.

The following interesting figures showing the percentage of population enrolled in elementary schools in different coutries, are quoted from Mr. Sharp's review :—

	Per cent. enrolled in Elementary schools.
United States	19.87
England and Wales	16.52
German Empire	16.30
France	13.90
Japan	13.07
Ceylon	8.94
Roumania	8.21
Russia	3.77
Brazil	2.61
India	2.38

Teacher's Salary.

The average pay of the primary teacher in India is only Rs. 9.2 a month, much less than what even a *chaprasi* draws. From this penance he has to eat, drink, clothe, house and do so many things for himself and his family. Apparently a man of this sort will be too occupied with his own problem to pay attention to boys' instructions. To enable him to take keen interest in his boys it will be necessary to pay him enough to be able to live [illegible] without any worry.

Libraries in Schools.

Speaking on the utmost importance of maintaining the intellectual life and of the value of the best books, Mr. Fisher, Education Minister of Britain, in mail week, observed :—

"I want to see an increasing use of books, and I should like to see in every school something like a real library. When I go into a school and see no sign of a good book, I begin to doubt whether we understand even the alphabet of the subject. Our public scheme of education is often criticised, and when critics scold a system which produces young men and women who prefer to go to picture palaces rather than to attend a play of Shakespeare, and who show little cultivation in later life, I can only reply that that is the kind of result which a country must expect from a system of education which closes at the age of 14. If I am asked why there is so much ignorance in the body politic, my answer is that these pernicious results are directly encouraged by the refusal of the State to take any responsibility for the education of its citizens during the years most vital to the formation of character. One of the primary needs of this country is the development of continuation schools. There is no subject on which I feel more deeply, and I consider it would be a disgrace and a humiliation if we were to recede from the position we took up in 1918." (Cheers.)

A Lahore, message of March 17, says:—At a largely attended meeting of Hindus and Moslems yesterday, a resolution was passed condemning the attitude of the opposition in England to the Turkish interests in Europe, urging the people of Lahore to protest against it by *hartal* on March 19th and to offer prayers for the Turkish cause with demonstrations, processions or compulsion.

CHARGE OF DACOITY AGAINST EX-SERGEANT

PROSECUTION STORY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March, 17.

Mr. Hazra, Deputy Magistrate of Alipore resumed the hearing of the case in which Beecher, an ex-sergeant of the Calcutta Police force and 5 others were charged with having committed dacoity in the house of Dhari Sirdar of Budge Budge. The public prosecutor in opening the case said that Mehar Singh, one of the accused, had made a confession and would be tendered pardon but when put into witness box Meher Singh denied having any knowledge in the matter. He was then placed along with other accused. The public prosecutor next stated that Meher Singh and five other accused went in a motor car to the house of Dhari Sirdar and committed dacoity. One of the accused Kisen Singh was a driver and Beecher procured rifles. The police while searching the house of one accused found stolen properties, loaded rifle and some cartridges. A rifle was found in the place where Beecher was residing and a bullet found on the person of man killed in a dacoity fitted exactly rifle in question. After examining one witness the Magistrate adjourned the case.

AN ENGLISHMAN ON PUNJAB DISTURBANCES.

Mr. H. Beecher writes the following in the "Times":—

I presume to think that it will ultimately rest with the British public, through their representatives in Parliament, to decide as to the culpability of its various servants concerned in the massacre and other disgraceful doings at Amritsar and Lahore. In this view of the matter I was one who was present at the scene of the disturbances and take some interest in the honour of British administration abroad, would take exception to the version which Sir Michael O'Dwyer has given a his letter from Delhi, published in your issue of the 9th inst. as being highly coloured and tending to mislead.

On April 10 there were riots in the city of Amritsar, due to the arrest and deportation that day, without judicial inquiry or trial, of two of the leading agitators against the passing of the Rowlatt Bill, which had been opposed by all the Indian members of the Viceroy's Legislative Council. But they were suppressed the same day by the police firing on the crowd, and calm prevailed till April 13, the day of the massacre. The military had arrived and taken over charge from the civil officials, who, apparently on their own responsibility and without the authority of the Supreme Government, which, I believe, was alone competent to impose martial law, surrendered their charge. And, it would appear, the situation was well in hand, the military having complete control for three days of the city, and there being no rioting in it whatsoever during that period. Nevertheless, this situation is described by Sir Michael O'Dwyer as "a state of open rebellion," and again in these words, "rebellious mobs were in possession of the great city of Amritsar." This is a distortion of the facts. The people of Amritsar, moreover, are described by him as having a strong leaven of the lawless and desperate element. As one acquainted with that city and the Punjab generally for a lifetime, I would venture to say that the inhabitants are more docile and submissive than those of any other in the Province. I believe criminal statistics would show this.

In this state of tranquility the mere disobedience by a crowd of an order forbidding the holding of meetings was made the occasion for shooting some thousands of them when, according to General Dyer himself they might have dispersed if he had ordered them to do so; and it was to this that Sir Michael O'Dwyer accorded his approval on April 14, or perhaps, April 15, by enjoining his secretary to telephone it to General Beynon, who, it would appear, foresaw trouble and was anxious to have his subordinate officer's action supported ex *post facto* by the civil authorities, with whom, in the absence of martial law, responsibility lay.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer's letter is ominously silent as to what action he took to correctly inform the Viceroy of the true nature of the occurrence of April 10 and as to any of the facts which would account for the British public being kept in ignorance of what really happened at Amritsar and Lahore while he held the office which he was relieved of on May 28, 1919.

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Yours very faithfully,,
C. NARAYANA IYER,
Dy. Inspector of Vaccination,
Gudur Circle.
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Madras Presidency.

Note:—Full amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected.

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BY
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—RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

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Is it asking too much of the nations of to-day to be civilised nations, putting into practice the principles of the civilised man ?

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The struggle for life is changing into union for life.

"Peace" had come to imply a state of things which permitted the big nations to treat the little nations as they pleased.

The longer the war goes on, the more the reasons for waging the war increase, some being less and less desirous of losing what they have gained, the others more and more desirous of regaining what they have lost.

Even while wishing for peace, selfishness makes war inevitable.

Beyond the Europe which is dying there is another Europe which is preparing to live.

It is when their conflicts separate them that the people learn how close they are to one another.

Of what use are the enterprises of pacifism when peace is not in the hearts of men ?

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MR. HAMID AHMAD'S CASE.

PLEA OF "GOOD FAITH" AND "RELIGIOUS DUTY."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 17.

In the case against Mr. Hahmid Ahmad, in connection with his speeches on the Khilafat question, in his written statement Mr. Hamid Ahmad said he made the speeches in good faith in flufilment of an important and sacred religious duty with the sole view of obtaining a just and equitable settlement of the Khilafat and Turkish question as well as the question relating to the custody of the Holy Places of Islam, consistently with the dictates of the Moslem faith. He has also filed a long list of witnesses for defence, among them being Syed Zahur Ahmad Khan of Lucknow, Hakim Ajmal Khan of Delhi, Dr. Kitchelew of the Punjab, Mr. Gandhi and the Hon. Mr. Fazul Huq of Calcutta The case has been postponed to 5th April.

ALLEGED USE OF UNMEASURED LANGUAGE.

DEMAND OF SURETIES FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

(From our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, March 17.

A written statement was filed by the Hon. Riza Ali, yesterday before the District Magistrate of Allahabad in the case in which Mr. Hamid Ahmed was directed to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond for rupees five hundred in two surities of 250 each to be of good behaviour for one year under section 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The notice issued on Mr Hamid Ahmed related to certain speeches made by him on three dates in February last and on the 5th instant on the Khilafat question.

Prosecution produced reports of speeches on last three occasions in extenso, while of the first only a short report was produced. Accused admitted substantially the correctness of the report of the last three speeches but not of first and denied the use of words occurring in the report which conveyed that the British connived at the massacres of Mahomedans and said that what he had stated was that the British had taken no notice of the massacres of Mahomedans at Smyrna and other places, while the Turks were being called tyrants. He also denied the accuracy of the words which occurred in the report, conveying that many women English and Mahomedan, would be widows when the terms of the treaty with Turkey were put in force and averred that what he had said was that the terms on which the settlement was proposed to be made with Turkey were so unjust and unequitable that the enforcement of those terms would lead to further bloodshed and many women would lose their husbands and many children their fathers and the accused next denied having used words in contex which appeared in the police reports that to give up life it was not necessary to have any preparation and he said that he had given expression to that sentiment in connection with the suggestion to adopt Satyagraha and exhorted people to be ready to give up their lives as Satyagraha if necessary, in defence of their religion and principles. The statement continues to say that accused made speeches referred to above in good faith, in fulfilment of the most important and sacred religious duty with the sole view to obtaining just and equitable settlement of Khilafat and Turkish question as well as the question relating to the custody of the Holy Places of Islam consistently with the dictate of the Moslem faith.

That the accused is prepared to show that his speeches were wholly based on the utterances of responsible ministers of the crown or representatives of his Majesty, on news and articles published in the press, speeches delivered by distinguished Moslem leaders, representations made to the Indian and Home Goverments, resolutions passed at important and representative Moslem meetings and statements circulated broadcast throughout the British Empire to which no objection has been taken by the Indian or Home Government.

That the speeches mentioned in the notice served on the accused do not legally warrant the taking of any action under section 108 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

36 WITNESSES.

A list of 36 defence witnesses from all parts of India, including Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Delhi, Punjab and Patna was filed, those belonging to Bombay being Messrs. Kuntani, Kaidwani, Bhurguri and Gandhi.

The magistrate questioned the usefulness of citing witnesses from different parts and said their opinions would not go into record. He did not agree with Mr. Reiza Ali that the issue was as to what was the religious belief of Muslim subjects of his Imperial Majesty, but the language used by accused in giving expression to certain sentiments.

Mr. Riza Ali said there were other things apart from the question of language and the question was as to who should be the custodians of the Holy Places of Islam and accused had said that the Muslims and not non-Muslims should be the custodians.

The Magistrate declined to allow into record personal opinions of witnesses on general questions and repeated that the language used was in question and it was a matter for arguement.

Mr. Riza Ali admitted that accused was responsible for the language and pointed out that he had also given expression to certain sentiments and so far as that question was concerned he wanted to prove the prevalent ideas of the Muslim community on some questions which arose in the case. The Magistrate did not see how they arose and asked for the deposit of the expenses of witnesses if summons were to be issued to them.

Mr. Riza Ali pleaded inability and in the end gave an undertaking that he would try to secure the attendance of witnesses and that no summons need be issued. The case

INDIAN ORCHESTRA.

EASTERN MUSIC ON WESTERN METHODS

The Baroda Indian Orchestra gave two performances on Wednesday under the patronage of Lady Tata, in aid of the Children's Welfare Fund, at 5-30 p.m., and again at 9.30 p.m. The attendance at th night show was unfortunately meagre However the audience seemed appreciativ of the music vouchsafed to them. It must nevertheless, be said that a good deal improvement is lft to be desired towards harmonising the effect of the orchestra. It is not altogether a matter f dissatisfaction that the first attempt at co-ordinating the various instruments of Indian music has proved so successful as it has dont. All the same one cannot help feeling that the attractiv music vouchsafed in the duets to which one listened or the not infrequent occasions when some of the sounds blended into harmony was not kept up in the 'chorus' or the medley of tunes produced with the upward wave of the conductor's hand. There was a general sense that the addition of vocal music would have helped to much greater appreiation on the part of the audience.

The Principal of the Baroda Indian School of Music, Mr. M. Fredilis, who graduate in Western music and on whom a student of Eastern music a distinguished title has been conferred, under th express desire of His Highness the Gaek war of Baroda, has made an earnest an to a fairly good extent successful, gadeavour to regulate Indian instrumental music and form an orchestra. The endeavour, we admit, has not been in vain and in saying that there is scope for improvement we have not failed to appreciate the melodious effect often enough produced We hope that under the guidance of Mr Fredilis the orchestra will improve an prove quite successful—Indian music happily bent to Western methods.

An A. P. message from Lucknow, dated March 18th, says:—

In supersession of the previous notice cancelling the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee it has now been definitely settled to hold the next meeting of the Committee at Bombay in the Presidency Association rooms on Saturday, the 3rd April 1920 at 12 noon.

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Acidity, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, Flatulence, Indigestion, Fevers of all kinds Gout, Cholera, Plague, Pneumonia, Catarrh, all Aches and pains, all swellings anywhere in the body, all burns and itches wherever found in the body Ringworm, Neurasthenia, Neuralgia, Scabies, etc., etc., etc.

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Naval Hospital Road,
Madras, 16 May. 14.

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(Sd.) E. J. Westwood.

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Dear Sir,

I have found Amritdhara working wonderfully in the cases I have tried.

(Sd.) Rai S. C. Naik Bahadur.

I have tried Amritdhara on my son for Rheumatism. It has done him a lot of good,

(Sd) R. E. A. Ballard, Lanowla.

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PERSECUTED LAMBS Or ARMENIA.

WHERE IS TRUTH.

(BY G. K. N.)

While the war was at its height, Mr. Lloyd George gave certain definite pledges. The Indians, especially the Mussalmans, regard them as a binding promise. They interpret it thus: that under no circumstances would certain portions of the Ottoman Empire which he then named, be wrenched from the Khalif-Sultan. It has been endeavoured to show that the pledges were not absolute but hypothetical. We are assured that what the Premier speaking as the first Official of the Empire stated was meant as an inducement to the Turks to withdraw from the struggle. It is hard to reconcile this gloss on the Premier's speech with reality. It now transpires that about the middle of January the Premier was prepared to oust the Turk bag and baggage from continental Europe. It becomes evident with increasing force that the subsequent moderation exercised in favour of retaining the Sultan-Khalif in Constantinople was largely due to the unremitting pressure exercised by Mr. Montagu (H. H. the Aga Khan the other day bore witness to the unsurpassable efforts of the Secretary of State for India on behalf of the Indian Mussalmans). We were always told and not without a show of plausibility that in the fate of Turkey the voice of Britain was but one among many. It was urged with reason that France, Italy and Greece had conflicting interests and that it never was a case of plain-sailing for Great Britain. It was further argued that Britain was committed to give endless latitude to French views and as an instance the spasmodic evacuation of Syria by the British in favour of France was pointed out. It is now manifest that heavy as the anxiety of Britain is to consult the wishes of France, the predominant voice in the disposal of Turkey emanates from the British. It was Britain who at first was prepared to allow a certain foothold to the Turk in Europe and France acquiesced. Subsequently it was again Britain, who under the urgent remonstrance on the part of Mr. Montagu, decided to retain the Turk within strictly circumscribed limits in Europe. The latest stage of the political tug-of-war has brought matters to a remarkable pass. There is no longer any room to doubt the decisive power of Britain and the influence of Englishmen in the Supreme Council. But Britain herself is divided over the crucial problem whether the Mussalman Turk shall be allowed to exercise sovereignity in Europe at all. Long before America joined the Allies, American missionaries and others roamed the then Ottoman Empire at pleasure. They were moved by the piteous condition of the people. They made copious notes and found means to transmit them to America. The hardships on the Armenians were particularly chronicled. The facts, or what served as such, were put together with prodigious industry. A mass of literature against the Turks in connection with their treatment of Armenia was compiled. Every town in the United States came to know of atrocities perpetrated by the Turks. In due course attractive and facile reports of the abominations of which the Turk's unregenerate soul was guilty came to be circulated. It all wore the undisguised aspect of a virulent, ingenious and popular anti-Turkish propaganda.

Need to Defer Judgment.

Now it would be hideously cruel to deny that the Armenians were subjected to horrors. One of the compilations embodies 149 documents of serious importance. They have been edited with a preface by Viscount Bryce. They were laid before the Houses of Parliament as an official paper. The man who would stand up to defend the Turk against the counts in that hideous indictment must be a congenital savage, assuming that the narrative is an expression of unmixed veracity. Nay, so moving is the report, that some people consider it heartless to scrutinize it in the light of dispassionate reason. Nevertheless, it is not incompatible with the possession of ordinary sentiment of humanity to ask two questions in connection with the Bryce Report. Is there nothing in the well-nigh 700 pages of print in the nature of a redeeming feature on part of the Turks? Secondly, what have the Turks themselves to say with regard to the monster impeachment? To take the second query first, the answer is most deplorably easy. Here and there in the Report itself credit is given to individual Turks and in the preface Lord Bryce appears to speak with studied restraint, cold impartiality and occasional admissions of kindliness of the Turks. But the Indian public at least know of no authentic refutation by the Turks. Reuter knows of none. The Government of India have not heard of any. It was suggested the man who could defend the Turks in their treatment of the Armenians, was an *advocatus diaboli*. That kindly pious suggestion would do if vituperation was argument. The vital fact then remains that, under the circumstances, whatever the weight of the authority we are bound to attach to the word of Lord Bryce and in the communications of his witnesses and co-adjutors, India is genuinely perplexed that whereas she is served with a Homeric catalogue of diabolical charges against the Turks, she is yet not put in possession of the Turkish version of the affair. Consequently India must defer judgment till she is acquainted either with the Turkish side of the case, or of the verdict pronounced by a tribunal divested of bias. The recent happenings in the Punjab offer a feeble but appropriate analogy. Pro Indians or anti-Indians in England accepted or declined to believe the reports of the atrocities which were wired "Home" or were supplied by Indian newspapers. Hence the judicious necessity of a waiting attitude even as regards the massacre of the Armenians by the Turks as portrayed by Christian pens, which happen also to be anti-Turkish.

The Other side of the Picture.

But while we await in India a reliable inquiry such as demanded by the Khilafat Deputation in London, a cursory study of the affidavits and exhibits admitted in the Grand Murder Trial of the Turks by the Christian Lord Bryce and his comrades may not be unreasonable. For although the veteran English statesman and man of letters roundly avers that the Turkish officials are usually heartless and callous, he proceeds to modify the accusation with an honest "but" and adds, "here and there we see one of a finer temper who refuses to carry out an order given him and is sometimes dismissed for his refusal." To Lord Bryce again although the Moslem rabble is usually pitiless, "now and then there appear pious and compassionate Moslems who try to save the lives or alleviate the miseries of their Christian neighbours." (p. XXVI). Further on it is generously acknowledged that European travellers have often commended the honesty and the kindliness of the Turkish peasantry and that our soldiers have said that they are fair fighters. Against this Lord Bryce as nothing to say and "will even add that I have known individual Turkish officials who impressed me as men of honesty and goodwill." Passing from the judgment of the English peer to some of what we call exhibits on the file, we notice, for instance, that the Turkish Governor of a place called Everek, where a bomb explosion was the signal for a terrible persecution of the Armenians", was a good man and was, therefore, relieved of his duties and replaced by a Circassian of violent character" (p. 329). As Lord Bryce himself has attested there are Valis, Mutasarrifs, Kaifakams and minor officials who were scandalised at the orders which were issued to them by higher authorities. The Vali of Alleppo figures more than once. And he is described as having resisted all efforts at deportation in his district and that he had been transferred to Konia on account of what was regarded by his superiors as dereliction of duties. In another place the same Governor is described as "a fair and liberal minded man who is personally opposed to the criminal policy (of deportation)"

German Testimony.

The exact amount of criminality, even the approximate extent of the heinous odium callously courted by the Germans, in the ghastly inflictions upon the Armenians it is impossible for us at present to estimate. None the less the Indians and the Moslems in special cannot summarily reject the evidence supplied by German officials. The Germans lied during the War and they lied clumsily often enough. But were the solemn statements of the Allies all evangelic truth? Now that the War is over we dare not brush aside the German testimony in its entirety. And this is the view of the then German Council at Aleppo: "However painful and deplorable the condition may be to which the Armenians find themselves reduced, the Turkish Government could take no other course towards them, in view of the fact that they have everywhere cast in their lot with the enemies of Turkey." Lord Bryce is severe on the Germans for this declaration. And I confess it must have read peculiarly monstrous even to cryptic admirers of Germans. But how does it appear in the light of the manly condemnation of the Armenians by General Townshend and the belated but not less daring indictment of Lord Curzon? Were not the Turks acting on the offensive in chastising the Armenians ever intriguing with the enemies of the Government by law established in their country? As the present writer pleads neither for the Moslems nor for the Christians, he thinks it would be unfair while treating German evidence not to mention also the terrible charge sheet embodied in one leader of a German newspaper, which was somehow procured in America in the teeth of the most vigorous censorship and which is included in the Report. It will be noticed that without desiring in the least to minimise the gravity of the atrocities, it is not hard to demonstrate that the sufferings of the Armenians were caused not by the Turks as nation, but by a circumscribed band of politicians whose probable extenuation was that imperious necessity which in the affairs of nations as well as individuals often transcends all laws. Arguing back from the particular instance of the persecution of the Armenians to the general trend of the mutual relations between the Turks and their non-Turkish ryats, why should the Mussalmans of India not lay a certain stress on the statements like the following by Mr. Herbert Adams Gibbons,—a pronouncement, so to say, of yesterday:—

"The truth about the Ottoman rule is that the sultans who founded and extended the Empire showed a tolerance towards subject peoples quite unusual in Europe of that day. If they had exterminated the Christians or expelled them, how explain the millions of Christians in the Ottoman Empire to-day? If it was impossible for Christians to engage in agricultural pursuits and commerce with any feelings of security for life and property, how explain the enormous amount of property owned by Christians and the preponderant position of Christian elements in the commercial and industrial life of the Ottoman Empire? Far from exterminating or driving out the people of the land as Israel was ordered to do in Canaan or as our ancestors actually did both when they crossed to England and later migrated to America, the Turks recognized the Christian elements of the land into which they came as 'millets" (nations) and allowed them a large measure of autonomy. Why? We find the answer in Turkish nature and in the Ottoman system of Government."

And this generally is the rock-bottom fact in all legends, traditions and myths about religious persecutions by Islam.

A Historian's verdict.

Up to now we are in possession of the evidence on one side alone. Even here it is most satisfactory that among the Christians of Europe now and then come forward men of high and equal erudition and of great and commendable courage to hold the scales even. If one were asked names of authorities on religious history of the first rank, Solomon Reinach would occur even to a tyro. And this is what he says regarding the persecuting tenets of Islam:—

"Wherever Islam has been introduced by conquest, as a rule the native populations have neither been massacred nor forcibly converted: the Arabs and the Turks have been content with extortion. During the first centuries after the Hegira, conquest would not have been so rapid if the Arab regime had not been preferable to that of the Byzantines or the Persians. In spite of the menaces of the Koran, the vanquished were often treated with indulgence, and even with consideration. When Omar took Jerusalem in 636, he ensured the free exercise of their religion and the security of their persons and their goods to the inhabitants, both Jews and Christians. But when the Crusaders took Jerusalem in 1099, they massacred all the Musulmans and burnt the Jews alive; it is said that seventy thousand persons were put to death in less than a week to attest the superior morality of the Christian faith."

The revelation by General Townsend and the apocalyptic statement of Lord Curzon show something of the darker side of the Armenian character. They may yet neutralize the ill-informed beliefs of the generality of the non-Moslem public whose political gospel is Reuter and to whom rays of truth rarely penetrate from the side of the really oppressed. Students of religious and political history have arrived at the unshakeable conclusion that wherever there is a question of persecution, it will generally be found that it is a case of six of the one and half a dozen of the other. There is a huge literature of martyrology in Christianity. Both the Roman and the Persian emperors are depicted therein as friends. Some of the eminent divines now acknowledge the lives of the martyred saints as impious frauds. The brutalities of the Saracens are taught in most Christian seminaries. The vile subterfuge, the provoking perfidy and the ingenious devices by which an unsophisticated Governing nation is made to lose patience are kept in the dark. In our ordinary text books the terrors of the Inquisition and the horrors of St. Bartholomew's Eve are coldly chronicled. In the Universities of India there is no chair of Islamic civilization to spread a knowledge of the other side of the shield. It is a great pity that even here the light from the East has been extinguished and the scanty illumination issues from the West. The exaggerations of the R. A. have often been denounced but rarely demonstrated. The Orientalist reads with astonishment the sacerdotal expression of religious venom in modern works. It was not in 1704 but 1904 that Rev. Fr. Vincent published a book with episcopal approbation in which the following passage occurs: "The Church has received from God the power to reprove those who wander from the truth, not only by spiritual but corporal penalties, such as imprisonment, flagellation, multilation and death."

An appeal to the Parsis.

To those who are neither Christian nor Moslem and consequently perhaps in a position to weigh the evidence on both sides with tolerable impartiality—to weigh, that is, evidence such as is available from the suppressed Turkish sources,—it is manifest that in the judgment that Christian Europe has partially pronounced and is going wholly to pronounce on Turk, there is a fanatic, Preposterous, and an unstatesmanlike unfairness which require to be condemned publicly in however humble a mode. The Hindus have forgotten their animosity to the Musulmans. It is the consideration of humanity which has urged the Hindus to join hands with Musulmans. It is, therefore, doubly incumbent on the Parsis to contribute their expression of indignation to the united reprobation of the acts of bigotted Christians, who not content with reducing him to hideous starvation, are further prepared to attack the Turk's existence in Europe.

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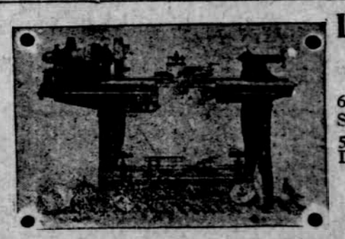

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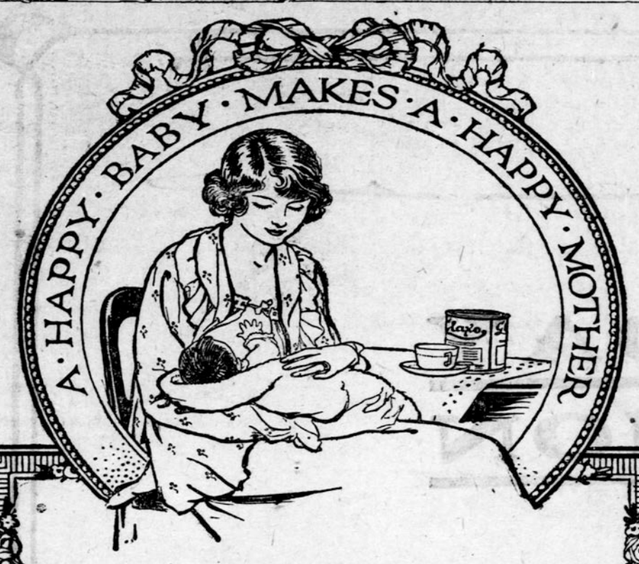

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Opinions of the Day

Bitterness!

"New India":—The respect gained by the National Congress in the days of Dadabhai Naoroji, Pherozeshah Mehta, Surendranath Banerjea, Gokhale, Sankaran Nair, and a host of others is being shattered by the present day Patels, Khapardes and Satyamurtis. They have the Congress name, but not the Congress spirit, and are rapidly destroying its repute. They substitute license of speech for liberty of speech, invective for weighty argument, and behave as the enemies of India, not as her servants. Ill-will it be for India if such men as these fill her Legislatures, with their intolerance of liberty save for themselves, and their hatred for all who do not bow to their mandates. They undermine by misrepresentations and seek to bomb with falsehoods. May the High Gods guard India from being ruled by such Indians as these.

Imperial Service Pay.

"The Amrita Bazar Patrika":—We published an official statement the other day, showing the approximate cost per annum of the increases of pay sanctioned for the Imperial Services, and we find that out of this huge amount, Rs. 3,36,00,000 falls to the share of I. C. Service. Nor their good luck ends here. Owing to high exchange, when its rate is varying from 2s. 6d. to 3s. the civil servants and other Imperial Service officers are just now making huge profits in the matter of remittances to England. Now we all know what the Government did at the time when the condition of exchange was altogether different owing to its being low and when, in consequence the members of the I. C. Service suffered financially in making remittances Home. It sympathized with their troubles and granted them compensation allowance at the expense of the poor Indian tax-payer. Now, that the position of the exchange has been reversed, will the Government, to be consistent, reduce the salaries of the members of heaven-born service to the extent of the profits they are making in sending remittances to England? Here is another notable fact. While the Government finds no difficulty in finding more than three-half crores of rupees to benefit them, the question of the increase of pay of non-gazetted and other subordinate ranks have been left untouched and that on the plea of poverty!

War Against Nationalists.

"The Independent":—It is interesting to take note of the way in which the Government of India are initiating the "new era" vouchsafed in the Royal Proclamation. Not content with ostracising the Nationalist party from the Reforms Rules Committee, the Government of India have excluded it even from the advisory committee appointed to consider the question of the coming visit to India of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The advisory committee is to consist of sixteen members and a secretary, of whom just three are Indians who may be said to be representative of the people, no matter in what sense; three are Ruling Chiefs; and the rest are Europeans. There are as many as two Major-Generals and three Brigadier-Generals, one Lieutenant-Colonel and one Major-General. Dyer is not in the list, but Mr. C. A. Barron is. The advisory committee by the way is adequately martial. The Indian non-officials are Mr. Surendranath Banerjea, Sir Dinshaw Wacha and the indispensable Malik Umer Hyat Khan. The Nationalist party is nowhere. Would it have been an act of disloyalty and dishonour to appoint a Nationalist to the committee? Has not the Congress welcomed the announcement of the Prince's visit, and is not His Royal Highness, not only as the Prince of Wales, but also as the most democratic Prince of our times, as much the object of our [illegible]tion and regard as any other party's? Why is there this exhibition of pettiness and party-spirit on the part of the Government of India, this studied insult to the Nationalists, this attempt to give to the reception of the Prince a sectarian, instead of an all-India character?

Days of Sore Trial for Moslems.

"The Leader":—These are days of sore trial for Mahomedans. The fate of Turkey hangs in the balance. Its future is dark. Forces of narrow imperialism are at work in England and France. The pledges given to Indian Mahomedans by Mr. Lloyd George are in danger of being violated. As Greek forces are to be utilized, if need be, in addition to those of France and Italy, to meet the crisis that is developing, it is likely that Greece will also have a share in the partition of Turkey. In fact, it has long laid claim to Thrace and Smyrna. France wants Syria, the British, Palestine and Mesopotamia, and the Armenians Armenia. Apparently, the promise made to the Arabs of an Arab empire extending over Palestine, Syria and Mesopotamia, is not going to be kept. The selfish policy that is being pursued is bringing together the Turkish and the Arab nationalists who are striving for independence. Allied troops are being dispatched to prevent the union of forces of the two. The European settlement, which the allied statesmen have brought about, has so far produced nothing but famine, chaos and strife. The Turkish settlement may produce worse results unless the voice of reason and justice prevails. Non-Muslim friends of the British Empire may not be directly concerned with the Khilafat question, but they cannot ignore the imperial issues that arise out of it. A policy or settlement that stimulates disintegrating forces within the Empire and tends to bring about a coalition of its loyal elements with hostile forces outside, cannot but be regarded as most unwise and short-sighted.

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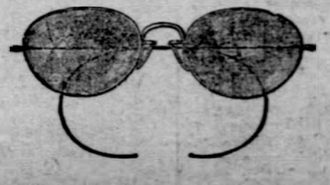

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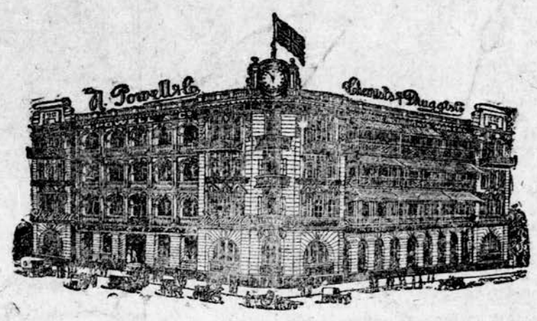

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Sunday, March 21st, 1920, at 4-30 p.m.,

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1. From 3,000 feet, "The Falling Leaf."
2. A Series of "Loops".
3. A ,, ,, "Single Rolls".
4. From 2,000 feet "A Spinning Nose Dive".
5. From 2,000 feet a Series of "Immelmann Turns".
   (NOTE. So named after the German Ace, Captain Immelmann, who introduced this manoeuvre into Aerial Fighting Tactics on the Western Front. 1916.)
6. A Series of "Jazz Rolls" just above Ground Level across the Race course.
7. A Series of "Double Rolls".
8. The "Roll" converting into a "Spin"
9. The "Loop" terminating in a Half-Roll".
10. The "Half Loop" terminating in a "Half-Roll."
11. The Sideslip",
12. "Grand Finale", comprising series of Loops", "Rolls" "Climbing Turns", "Dives", Zooms" terminating in "Tbree Circuits" of the Race course just above ground level, a climb to 1,000 feet, and a final Dive "In Salutation" past His Excellency's Box, concluding with a "Landing" in front of the W. I. T. C. Grand Stand.

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